

Rapid Growth of Container Industry

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The ANNALIST

A Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

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Vol. 49, No. 1269

New York, Friday, May 14, 1937

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Statistical records of production and trade continue to make excellent showings. The buying power of two recently "submerged" sections of the population, factory employees and farmers, is at some kind of a new high record. Retail trade decreased less than expected in April. The chief unfavorable developments are new strikes, a renewed decline in commodity prices and unsettlement of business confidence by official "forecasts."

ACTIVITY in leading industries has continued practically undiminished. The automobile industry, for the time being free from serious strikes, has contributed to the prevailing industrial stability by expanding output slightly at a time which ordinarily witnesses the first sharp seasonal recession. That the motor industry is expected to continue to play this rôle for some time is indicated by predictions from Detroit that the current rate of actual production, which is at a level only 8 per cent below the all-time high record of 153,807 cars and trucks in the week ended April 20, 1929, will continue through May and June. It is further indicated by the numerous plans for plant expansion and decentralization recently announced by leading manufacturers.

The failure of General Motors sales to consumers in the United States in April to equal the previous all-time high record of 200,117 units, established in April, 1936, was said to be the result of inadequate dealer stocks following recent labor disputes. That the corporation could have delivered more cars if they had been available is suggested also by preliminary registrations figures for three States, which show that manufacturers that were little affected by strikes made some rather remarkable sales gains in April. In these three States (Delaware, South Carolina and Wisconsin) General Motors new passenger car registrations were up 13 per cent from April, 1936; but Ford was up 60, Graham 20, Nash 178, Packard 62 and Studebaker 49 per cent.

On the two major sectors, industrial and agricultural regions, latest statistics indicate a continuation of favorable

near-term conditions. Factory payrolls in New York State, adjusted for seasonal variation, registered another sharp advance in April, and if as frequently happens this increase is paralleled by conditions throughout the country the national payrolls index (seasonally adjusted) will advance to 1.2 per cent above the 1923-25 level. The cost of living continued its steady advance in April, but payrolls have continued to advance at such a fast rate that real wages are now considerably higher than in any other time in the history of the country, with the possible exception of the early part of the World War.

Rural buying power has also increased. Cash farm income in March rose to a new high record for the entire recovery. The general price level is still lower than in the immediate predepression period, and the exchange value of the farmer's dollar with respect to the things the farmer buys is slightly higher than it was in 1929, so that for all practical purposes it can be stated that rural buying power is now virtually as great as it has ever been, with the exception of the period of abnormally high wartime farm prices. With the government again disbursing liberal sums to the farmers under the Soil Conservation Act, and with present prospects for large crops, there is ample basis for the heavy sales of agricultural equipment reported on another page of this issue, as well as for the expectation of further gains.

In this connection two items in the current report of the New York Cotton Exchange Service are of interest. The first is that fertilizer tag sales for April confirm previous indications that the amount of fertilizer applied to cotton this year is larger than for many years. The

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second concerns the rapid growth of the use of tractors in the South. The Farm Implement News has estimated that on April 1, 1937, there were 210,088 tractors on farms in the ten principal cotton-producing States, as against 111,839 on April 1, 1930.

The outlook for large crops at high prices (unless the current price slump continues considerably further), plus lower costs through increased mechanization, plus government handouts for soil conservation, is resulting also in another spurt in sales of automobiles in agricultural regions and in sales of mail-order houses. On a seasonally adjusted basis Montgomery Ward sales reached a new high record for all time in April by an almost incredibly large margin.

Retail trade throughout the country in urban as well as rural areas has held up better than was to have been expected in view of recent reports of a slump in April. The Federal Reserve Board's index of department store sales declined only 1 point from March and the International Statistical Bureau's index of consumer expenditures was only slightly lower than in March.

The chief unfavorable developments have been new strikes and renewed weakness in commodity prices. All of the March rise in The Annalist sensitive price index has been canceled as a result of further declines in steel scrap prices. Moody's index of spot prices of fifteen speculative commodities has broken through the bottom of the January-February range. The printcloth quotation mentioned in these columns last week has broken its former support level. These declines have naturally served to dry up the recent slight improvement in advance buying in certain markets such as the cotton cloth market and to place the burden of maintaining the present level of industrial production still more definitely on the still extensive backlog of unfilled orders.

Aside from the recent decline in commodity and stock prices and the government bond market episode, which may be put down as minor incidents to the extent that they represent healthy corrections of temporarily unsound situations, whatever change there is in the general outlook is the result of intangible influences, such as worry over the price of gold, the Wagner act and similar factors that fall under the general classification of political influences. Until recent times it was considered unethical and unwise for government officials to make predictions concerning general business prospects, but times have changed.

Forecasting by government officials falls under three broad classifications: (1) direct forecasts, (2) explanations accompanying some change in policy, (3) indirect forecasts.

Direct forecasts, of course, are still recognized as politically unwise if not unethical. The practice of the Hoover administration in this respect was probably more notoriously reprehensible than anything that has happened under the New Deal. At the same time wise men discounted the Hooverian assurances that prosperity was just around the corner, in the same way that wise men discounted the universal "bullish" utterances of men prominent in Wall Street. It was well understood that any one who would "sell America short" was supposed to be popularly regarded as a fool or a scoundrel. The characteristic that distinguishes official direct forecasts under the New Deal (such as the President's statements that steel and copper prices were too high) is that they may be either "bullish" or "bearish." Although one cannot help admiring the

candor which prompts a "bearish" as well as a "bullish" forecast, the fact remains that a "bearish" forecast, coming from high official quarters, may have and has evidently actually had an adverse effect on general business sentiment.

Explanations accompanying changes in policy are harmful to the extent that they are usually partly, if not largely,

song and dance of the average business man today is that the price of gold *must* come down because imports into this country are excessive.

The fact is that there are only three sources of our admittedly excessive gold imports: (1) newly mined gold, (2) dehoarding and (3) trinkets. The normal effect of increased gold mining is to raise commodity prices. World prices

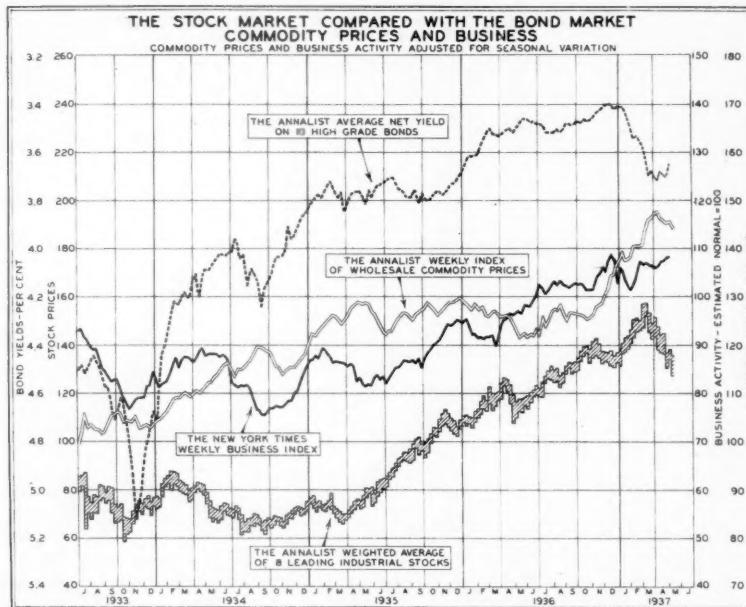
limits are to dehoarding, which, so far as this country is concerned, is a result of two main influences: (1) repatriation of gold shipped out of this country prior to the debasement of the dollar and (2) movement of funds to this country because of unsettled political conditions abroad. There are, in turn, two classes of people who shipped gold out prior to March, 1933. One class consisted of people who wanted the dollar devalued and urged devaluation. It would be impossible to find language suitable to describe the morals and ethics of that class. The other consisted of people who, while opposed to debasement, nevertheless believed it inevitable and, to protect themselves, gambled that devaluation was coming. The meanest thing that can be said about such people is merely that they were shrewd. In any event, there must obviously be some practical limit to the amount of gold imports from this source. The same observation applies to the melting of "old gold," i. e., trinkets.

Hence it is clear that the present anomalous situation with respect to gold imports will eventually be corrected by automatic forces now actively in process of development. The only question is how far prices must rise before the automatic correction is completed, and how much damage will be done by rising prices in the meantime. Theoretically it might be desirable to lower the price of gold even though the step were not absolutely necessary. The price could be lowered, moreover, without producing any disastrous effects on business if the reduction could be handled properly. One way of doing it would be the method used after the Civil War, namely, setting a date five to ten years ahead at which specie payments would be resumed at an agreed price for gold. The readjustment would be spread evenly and gradually over a long period and little, if any, harm would be done to business. This method, however, is probably politically impossible; so that, in view of the fact that any other method would upset business, the best that can be hoped for is that the government will leave the price of gold where it is at \$35 an ounce.

Another example of forecasts accompanying explanations of official policy is the recent statement of Chairman Crowley of the FDIC in which he is quoted as having advised bankers not to speculate in low-grade bonds because of the danger of a slump. This advice in itself is excellent and, indeed, ought not to be necessary; nevertheless, both the fact that it is considered necessary and the inevitable connotation of a pending slump are enough to cause apprehension among business men over the financial and business outlook.

As to the third class of forecasting, it has become common practice for certain "services" to "interpret" "confidentially" to subscribers what "official Washington" privately "off the record" thinks about the outlook. One such service has been saying that "government economic experts" expect a slump in business this Summer, followed by a recovery toward the end of the year. Another is reported as having stated that the President wanted to bring on a slump in business now so that just before the next election business would be in a recovery phase rather than in a decline. However foolish or wise such statements may be, the fact remains that they undoubtedly exert considerable influence on business sentiment throughout the country.

It is these factors, rather than the actual statistical records of production and trade, that are probably responsible in some degree for the current attitude of hesitancy and uncertainty over the immediate future. D. W. ELLSWORTH.



unnecessary and almost always misunderstood. The recent mixup over credit control, government bond price pegging and sterilization of gold imports is an excellent example. It has undoubtedly been responsible for the persistent worldwide apprehension over the likelihood of a reduction in the price which the Treasury pays for gold. There is, of course, no reason why the price of gold *must* be lowered in the near future, though a reduction might be *desirable*, but the

have already risen to a level at which a substantial part of the rise attributable to currency debasement has already been achieved. Rising price levels mean higher mining costs, so that eventually there will be an automatic check on mining operations. For that reason there is no absolute necessity for a reduction in the price of gold for the purpose of curtailing that part of our gold imports which result from newly mined gold.

There is no way of telling what the

Vol. 49
No. 1269

The ANNALIST
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

May 14
1937

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THE ANNALIST—Published Weekly by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York City. Telephone Lackawanna 4-1000. Subscriptions may be placed at any Branch Office of The New York Times. In United States, 1 Year, \$7.00; Canada, Mexico, South and Central America (postpaid), 1 Year, \$7.50; Other countries (postpaid), \$9.00. Entered as second-class matter March 21, 1914, at the Postoffice of New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

MAY 14

New Uses and Repeal Afford Stimuli to Rapid Growth Of the Container Industry

By S. L. MILLER

CLOSE association with the food industry is directly responsible for the remarkable stability in container output. Repeal, on the other hand, has been the chief stimulus to the rapid growth of the container industry, especially the glass container, in recent years. New uses for containers, glass and tin, are constantly being found and the new markets developed, so that the saturation point is not yet in sight. Consumer preference has leaned decidedly toward canned and preserved foods and away from fresh fruits and vegetables, as a matter of convenience as well as a matter of price. Population growth is a final factor assuring a steady rate of increase in the demand for containers. A combination of all these factors has resulted in a year of record volume of output which dwarfs the achievements of any other twelvemonth period in history.

The container industry is properly confined to metal and glass. Most other kinds of containers are subdivisions of other fields, for instance the paper container is a subdivision of the paper industry. This discussion will, therefore, be limited to glass and metal containers.

About two-thirds of the total can output consists of packers' cans, used in the canning, preserving and packaging of foods. The remaining third is generally consumed in industry, with the exception of beer cans. Cans containing oil, paints, lacquer and varnish, &c., complete the list of so-called general line cans. It is this class of metal container which experiences the more volatile changes in demand. The general line can is a custom or made to order affair, involving few long-time contracts. The packers' can, however, requires a large volume of business to insure the profitable installation and servicing of canning and closure machinery leased by the container companies to their packer customers. The packers' can, therefore, involves contracts running from three to five years.

In 1936 the production of cans totaled 14,000,000,000 units, a gain of about 10 per cent over Nineteen Thirty-five's total of 12,554,000,000. Poor crops have lowered the proportion of packers' can output to 55 per cent in 1936. The increase in demand for general line cans, however, had much to do with the poorer showing of the packers' line which reached a total of 7,500,000,000 cans. Beer can sales soared from 200,000,000 in 1935 to 725,000,000 units in 1936.

Stability is the dominant characteristic of the container industry. Can output in 1932 fell at most to within 90 per cent of the previous peak level of 10,150,000,000 cans in 1929. This compares with a decline of some 50 per cent in industrial production within the same two years. On the other hand, the can container industry in 1936 did a volume of business which was 40 per cent in excess of the 1929 levels, ample evidence of the popularity of the metal container. (It is said that even farmers have taken to canned goods in preference to fresh vegetables and fruits.) General business activity, however, has only begun to approach the level of the last year of Coolidge prosperity.

Much the same may be said of the glass container industry, which is also depression-proof, largely by reason of its connection with the food industry, which furnishes close to 40 per cent of the total demand for bottles. Glass container output, however, is somewhat more volatile than that of metal containers. In 1932 production of all sorts of

jars and bottles was 80 per cent of its 1929 peak, as compared with 90 per cent for can output. In 1936, glass volume reached 126 per cent of the 1929 levels, a record which clearly is not as impressive as that of its metal competitor. This fact is all the truer when allowance is made for the salutary effect of repeal.

That the legalization of liquor in 1933 provided a real stimulus to the bottling industry is indisputable. According to the census figures, the total value of

the demand for medicinal and toilet preparations ware, largely dependent upon consumer incomes (and therefore general business), are thereby presumed to have increased substantially.

There are many more similarities between these two divisions of the container industry than the stability and steady growth of demand. Perhaps the most striking is that their products are directly competitive. Both industries cater to the same set of consumers.

action in can establishments, and are plotted in the accompanying chart. Advances in tin plate prices usually indicate inventory profits and declines inventory losses for the can makers. Although the Robinson-Patman Act in 1936 caused revision in the methods of quoting tin plate by eliminating discounts, the resultant quotations were such as to leave actual prices unchanged so that the price curve on the chart has been kept at its old level. Current indications of the chart are decidedly favorable, for tin plate operations are estimated at 100 per cent of capacity, and output for the first quarter of 1937 is running about 50 per cent ahead of the rate for the corresponding period of last year.

Glass and metal containers directly compete with each other in the food and liquor industries. The pros and cons of glass versus metal containers have been discussed at great length by the leaders of the industry and advertising men who have tried to sway public opinion one way or the other. The can has the advantages of malleability. There is little or no loss

TABLE III. WAGES AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS IN THE TIN CAN INDUSTRY
(Thousands of dollars)

	Wages.	Value of Products.	% Wages to Value of Products.
1927	\$35,001	\$253,479	13.8
1929	38,173	296,901	12.9
1931	27,978	223,634	12.5
1933	22,693	207,946	9.1
1935	27,826	292,388	9.5
1936	30,275	375,000	8.1

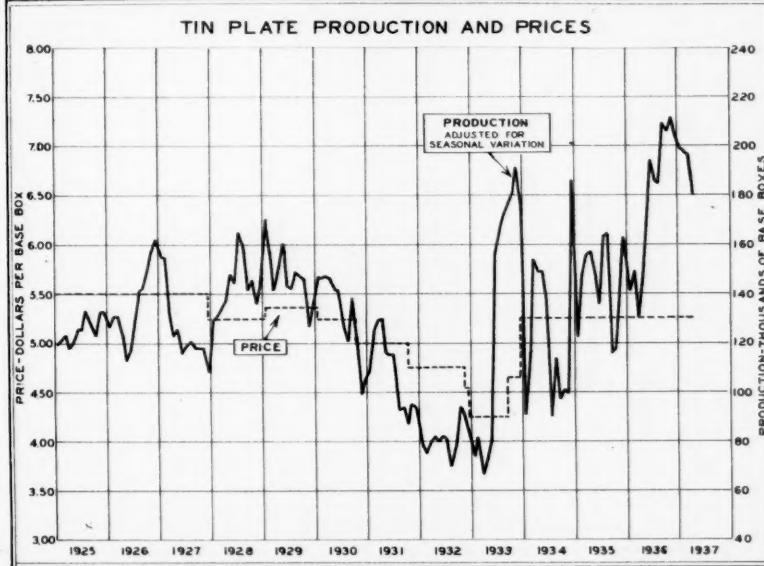
*Estimated.

from breakage. Glass, on the other hand, has the rather ephemeral quality of transparency. The consumer can see what he is getting. With the can, there is no deposit such as there is with the bottle, and generally the can has been a cheaper method of packaging fruits and vegetables.

Consumer preference has inclined toward the metal container as the output figures indicate. Repeal has been of enormous assistance to the glass container volume, but even here the can has made inroads on glass. The development of the beer can has been most rapid, sales in 1936 more than tripling their 1935 record. Beer sales in cans are probably 100 per cent greater than in bottles, assuming that the average container (metal and glass) has an average content of twelve ounces.

The most conclusive evidence of the preference for cans may be seen from two developments in the glass industry. Two types of beer bottles have been developed, the "steinie" and the "Stubby," both of the same content, but of lighter weight and smaller size. These bottles may be sold with or without a deposit, usually without. They were expressly designed to meet the competition of the beer can, and reports of the Glass Containers Association indicate some success with the new product. Relative costs to the brewer of the can and the bottle are shown in Table IV. These computations have been made by the Glass Container Association. They indicate that bottle costs decrease as the number of trips (the number of times used) made increase. That the beer can has had such phenomenal success further proves that consumer preference, and not costs to the brewer, is the more important consideration. In general, however, observers are agreed that both kinds of containers have their special uses and that there is plenty of business for both metal and glass containers.

Somewhat in the form of a reprisal the



beverage containers in 1935 at \$33,000,000 was 80 per cent higher than that in 1929. When allowance is made for the lower prices obtaining in 1935, the physical volume of beverage container production is probably double that of 1929, and is almost ten times in excess of the rate of improvement for the industry as a whole between the same years. Clearly a fortuitous circumstance, the repeal of prohibition is responsible for the favorable performance of the glass division of the container industry.

TABLE I. DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS CONTAINER SALES IN 1935
(Thousands)

	% Value of Sales.	% Value of Sales.	% Value of Sales.		
	T't'l. Gr.	T't'l. Gr.	T't'l. Gr.		
Packers' Ware—					
Milk bottles...	\$10,980	8.8	2,124	5.2	\$5,17
Nar.-neck bot...	10,381	8.3	3,351	8.2	3.10
Wide-mouth b...	22,734	18.3	7,827	19.1	2.90
Pressed ware...	1,692	1.4	652	1.6	2.60
Fruit jars...	10,052	8.1	1,385	3.4	7.26
Total	\$55,839	44.9	15,339	37.5	\$3,64
Beverage Containers—					
Beer bottles...	3,708	3.0	1,197	2.9	3.10
Liquor ware...	22,983	18.5	6,095	14.9	3.77
Others...	6,373	5.1	1,821	4.4	3.50
Total	\$33,064	26.6	9,113	22.3	\$3,63
Medicinal and Toilet—					
Preparation containers...	30,345	24.4	14,579	35.6	2.08
Gen'l purpose containers...	5,245	4.2	1,925	4.7	2.72
Total all containers	\$124,493	100.00	40,956	100.00	\$2.00

Largely soft drink.

production by classes of consuming industries for the year 1935.

Figures for 1936 are not available, although total container shipments were 20 per cent higher. Beer bottle sales are known to have doubled in volume, however, and the rest of the liquor group has done better than the average for the industry. Sales of packers' wares aside from milk bottles have been estimated by statisticians to have increased about 15 per cent over 1935. Changes in

Again, both fields are highly concentrated. In each, two companies transact from two-thirds to three-fourths of the total volume of business. In the can

TABLE II. SALES OF LEADING CAN MANUFACTURERS IN 1936
(Thousands)

Company.	Sales, Dollars.	Number of Cans.
American Can	185,000	6,300,000
Continental Can	95,000	4,200,000
National Can	10,000	370,000
Owens Illinois Glass	6,000	220,000
Crown Can	2,000	80,000
All others	77,000	2,830,000
	375,000	14,000,000

division, American Can and Continental Can dominate. (See Table II.) In the glass division, Owens-Illinois Glass and Hazel Atlas Glass are the leaders controlling 66 per cent of the total output. In each division the leading company is twice the size of its nearest competitor. The foremost companies are American Can and Owens-Illinois Glass. Finally, although both container divisions are noted for their stability of demand, this has not been reflected in earnings which have been rather volatile due to cyclical changes in prices, denoting some constancy of costs.

Similarities end here. Labor plays a minor rôle in can company operations. Total wages are less than 10 per cent of the total value of products according to Table III. This compares with 25 per cent for the glass container industry and represents a distinct advantage in these troublous times, the labor movement being what it is. Tin plate is the chief raw material used in turning out cans. Of a total production of 2,100,000 tons of tin plate made in 1936, more than 1,800,000 tons or 90 per cent, were consumed by the can manufacturers. The price and volume of production of tin plate therefore are barometers of

two largest glass container companies entered into the can manufacturing business. Owens-Illinois Glass has followed the policy of purchasing established concerns, the Enterprise Can Company, the Tin Decorating Company and the St. Louis Can Company, and consolidating them into the Owens-Illinois Can Company. In addition, Owens-Illinois Glass spent \$2,000,000 to improve the acquired properties. No attempts have been made by this company to cut prices.

Crown Cork and Seal, on the other hand, has tried to compete with the large can companies through quoting prices 7 or 8 per cent below the prevailing

TABLE IV. RELATIVE COSTS OF BEER BOTTLES AND CANS TO BREWERS (Cents per Case).

	\$Export Bot.	Steinie Bot.	12-Oz. Can.	Can.
Labor	6.4	6.4	2.3	
Containers—				
Bottles, cans, cases, cartons, &c.	2.6	32.8	56.4	
Crowns	3.4	3.4	...	
Labels	1.3	1.3	...	
Overhead—				
Light, heat, pow., &c.	1.2	1.2	0.8	
Depreciation	1.2	1.2	0.9	
Reprs. & maintenance	0.4	0.4	0.2	
Taxes	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Insurance	0.3	0.3	0.2	
Sundry	1.0	1.0	0.6	
	17.9	48.1	61.5	

¹Standard size bottle.

Source: Glass Container Association. Figures are the result of an audit of five large breweries.

ing level. This company, furthermore, added to can-making capacity by building the largest can factory in the world at a cost of \$6,150,000. The company plans to add five additional plants at various points in the United States. In contrast to a \$6,000,000 sales volume attained by Owens-Illinois, Crown Can has been able to attain only less than \$2,000,000 of business in 1936.

The new competition in the can industry can hardly be said to be harmful to the large established manufacturers, who possess the advantages of lower costs, established connections and efficiency of operations and service. The can companies lease closure machinery to their customers and provide service men at all times. They often finance canneries during the crop season. Competition on a price basis might be effective were it not that Crown Can may be losing money on all new business. Such competition, therefore, cannot last long.

The Robinson-Patman Act

The enactment of the Robinson-Patman bill, effective June 19, 1936, brought about a wholesale revision in can contracts. The elimination of discounts and the substitution of different prices for different classes of customers called for by the act resulted in lower prices. A most important fact is that can prices could have been revised upward as well as downward. The usual reason given for the decision of the leading companies to lower their quotations is that the larger packers would undertake to make their own containers. But the presence of new competition from the glass companies was probably the deciding factor. Prices on No. 2 packers' cans were reduced from \$20.67 to \$19 a carload lot. The new quotation benefited small consumers most, the reduction averaging 8 per cent. Larger quantity buyers, however, are paying slightly more for their cans than they did prior to the act.

This readjustment in prices, it was feared in the second half of 1936, would bring a decline in revenues for the year. Consequently, can companies' stock quotations began to recede, American Can falling from a peak of 137½ in July to 110 in December. Continental's high point of 87½ was reached in January, 1936. By December the price of the common stock had fallen to 63½. In contrast, The Annalist Index of four glass

container companies' stocks, as well as The Annalist Index of ninety stocks, recorded new high levels in March of this year before declining rather sharply.

The fears of investors regarding can company earnings, however, appear groundless. The earnings of American Can in 1936 were actually higher than

exceptionally steady, earnings have reflected price changes and changed profit margins together with some rigidity in overhead costs. Practically all of these concerns, it should be noted, have no funded debt. On balance, the glass container corporations appear to have scored the better earnings record. The

is about ready for the market. Earnings in this division of the container industry may equal those for 1934. The strong rate of growth of demand will probably bring revenues of both companies back to the previous peak within two years.

The outlook for the glass container division is also favorable. Although the rate of growth here is not so rapid, yet it is sufficient to result in constantly improving earnings throughout the duration of the business cycle. Total glass container shipments for the first quarter are 25 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Most of the new glass products have been developed outside of the container industry, but they are said to bolster the earnings of the companies. The potentialities of this new field are so great as to lead the president of one large glass company to predict a doubling of his firm's business some time in the future.

International Transactions and the Balance of Payments

The American balance of international payments cannot be either favorable or unfavorable and does not show the gain or loss resulting from the country's international dealings, according to a new study of the international transactions of the United States issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Actually, the conference board's study points out, the balance of payments statements simply exhibit the estimated totals of the country's visible and invisible exports and imports. If completely accurate statistical data for all the items entering into the balance of payments were available, the columns showing debits and credits, or exports and imports, would exactly balance. Such completeness and accuracy is not obtainable, however, and as a consequence there is always a difference between the totals of the two columns. This difference can only be described as the "net discrepancy due to errors and omissions." It does not show, as has sometimes been assumed, that there has been any net gain or loss from international transactions.

The conference board's study makes it clear that an entirely different type of report would be needed to determine whether or not the country's foreign business in any given year resulted in a profit or a loss. Such a report would have to trace through and audit every single one of the millions of individual international transactions—exports and imports, loans to foreigners, borrowings from abroad, and so on—and determine in each instance whether the transaction resulted in a profit or a loss. It would have to be, in effect, a profit and loss statement and balance sheet such as is prepared each year by every corporation. It is obvious that the mere record of international payments contained in the balance of payments reports does not provide this information.

In a discussion of the reliability of the American balance of payments reports, the conference board's study emphasizes that it is only in recent years that anything approaching real accuracy has been achieved.

Balance of payments estimates referring to years prior to 1922, the first year in which the work of compilation was undertaken by the Department of Commerce, are of necessity based almost entirely on guesswork and cannot be relied upon. The data needed for the reports were not collected in these earlier years and as a consequence there is no way whatever to determine accurately the magnitude of many of the items, including such important ones as immigrant remittances and tourist expenditures.

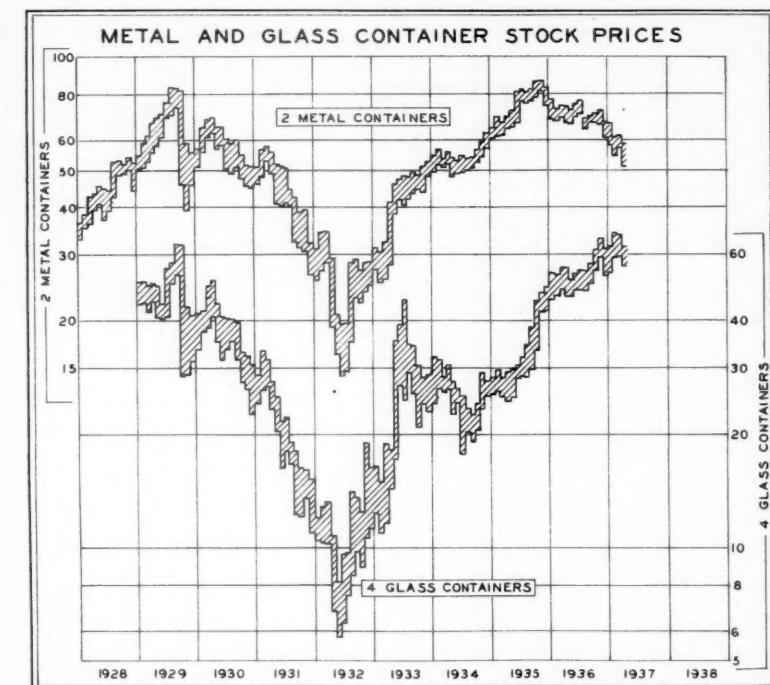


Table V. Annual Net Income of Metal and Glass Container Companies

	(Thousands of dollars)							
	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Can Companies:								
American Can	119,067	17,310	19,523	15,357	10,957	15,530	22,884	22,725
Continental Can	9,039	11,224	10,707	7,547	4,819	5,671	8,738	8,968
McKeesport Tin Plate	1,770	1,311	1,031	1,250	950	1,347	2,003	1,923
Total, can	29,876	29,845	31,261	24,154	16,726	22,548	33,625	33,616
Glass Container Companies:								
Anchor Cap	604	529	527	529	379	784	1,019	1,134
Crown Cork and Seal	2,332	1,881	1,284	951	421	699	1,116	925
Hazel-Atlas Glass	2,848	3,293	2,263	2,701	1,923	2,490	1,529	2,109
Owens-Illinois Glass	10,099	7,883	6,496	6,032	2,068	2,744	2,739	4,452
Standard Cap and Seal	675	617	575	535	577	648	709	666
Thatcher Manufacturing	1,016	811	636	488	370	617	738	921
Total, glass	17,547	15,014	11,781	11,236	5,926	7,982	7,850	10,207
Car Companies:					Index Numbers (1929=100)			
American Can	84	76	86	68	48	68	101	100
Continental Can	101	125	119	84	54	63	97	100
McKeesport Tin Plate	92	68	54	65	49	70	104	100
Total, can	89	89	93	72	50	67	100	100
Glass Container Companies:								
Anchor Cap	53	47	46	47	33	69	90	100
Crown Cork and Seal	252	203	139	103	76	121	100	100
Hazel-Atlas Glass	135	156	107	128	91	118	72	100
Owens-Illinois Glass	227	177	146	135	46	62	62	100
Standard Cap and Seal	101	93	86	80	87	97	106	100
Thatcher Manufacturing	110	88	69	53	40	67	80	100
Total, glass	172	147	115	110	58	78	77	100

¹Includes \$346,000 profit from sale of securities. ²Includes \$1,840,000 in non-recurring charges.

in the previous year when adjustment is made for non-recurring charges of \$1,840,000. Continental Can, however, has been hit not only by the Robinson-Patman act, which cost the company \$2,500,000 in revenues, but also by poor crops, since two-thirds of its business ordinarily consists of packers' cans, on which the margin of profit is somewhat higher than on the general line of cans. Although sales of this company were at a new record level, it is evident that the improvement in Continental's volume of business was not sufficient to offset reduced profit margins, as was the case with American Can. But the interim earnings report of Continental for the twelve months ended March 31, 1937, actually indicates that March quarter revenues were slightly higher this year than last, that new business is now in sufficient volume to more than offset the effects of the Robinson-Patman act.

Table V. shows the variability of the net earnings of the container companies. Although volume of business has been

year 1936 saw net incomes soar to 172 per cent of the 1929 level, largely the influence of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company's phenomenal profits. All the other companies' earnings with the exception of one, however, have exceeded their previous peak returns. Repeal and in one or two cases the further development of glass as a building material (glass bricks, glass wool for insulation, &c.) have been responsible for this remarkable trend. The can companies, on the other hand, have not been able to show earnings increases in proportion to the marked improvement in their volume of business.

The container industry appears to be set for another record year. The volume of operations in the can factories is currently running about 50 per cent ahead of that in 1936 based on tin plate activity. Fruit and vegetable crops are predicted to be bumper, raising the demand for packers' cans by 20 per cent. Output of general line cans will be approximately 10 per cent higher. The wine can

Sales of Agricultural Machinery, Up 46 Per Cent, Approach the 1930 Level

By LA RUE APPLEGATE

AGRICULTURAL machinery sales last year soared 46 per cent above the 1935 total and reached the 1930 level. According to figures released by the Department of Commerce, sales of farm equipment and related products totaled \$487,273,428 in 1936, as compared with \$334,210,281 in the preceding year, and \$506,214,000 in 1930. Although sales failed by a small margin to reach the 1930 total, it is noteworthy that profits in 1936 exceeded those of 1930, indicating that profit margins for all of 1936 were more satisfactory than was the case in 1930. It should be remembered that the bulk of recent wage and price increases came in the latter part of 1936 and it is, therefore, questionable if present margins of profit for the farm implement makers are as wide as the average for 1936.

The sharp gains which have been witnessed in the farm equipment industry in the past few years are almost wholly because of equally encouraging gains in cash farm income. Over the past decade farm implement sales have closely followed the trend of the farmers' income. Since the depression, however, there has been a marked tendency for sales of farm machinery to expand at an even faster rate than cash farm income. The reason is obvious. During the lean years the farming population was obliged to defer replacements and new purchases, with the result that a backlog of orders was built up only waiting a revival in cash income to be released. Then, too, the depression taught the farmers that it paid to mechanize their operations, as those fortunate enough to possess considerable machinery at the start of the depression fared better than those who did not.

Profits Follow Farm Income

At the close of last year profits of ten leading farm equipment manufacturers had recovered 84 per cent of their depression losses, whereas cash farm income had recovered but 58 per cent. Complete sales figures on farm equipment are not available for the depression years, but it does not appear likely that sales have recovered as much as profits. Even so, the gain in farm implement sales has undoubtedly bettered that of cash farm income. On the accompanying chart the close correlation between cash farm income and the profits of farm equipment makers can be clearly seen.

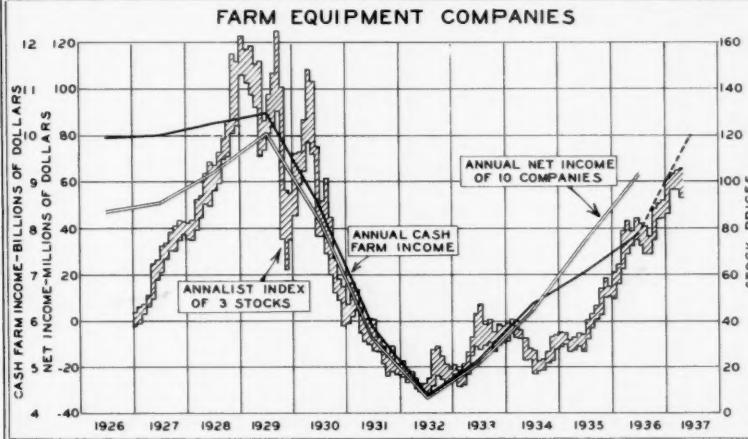
A more detailed analysis of the relationship between cash farm income and farm equipment sales was published in THE ANNALIST of May 15, 1936, in an article similar to this.

On the basis of sales figures, International Harvester is the leading farm equipment maker, with Deere, Allis-Chalmers and Caterpillar following in that order. (See Table I.) Sales of Inter-

although they are relatively large manufacturers of farm machinery.

Tractors continue to represent the bulk of farm equipment sales. In 1936 tractors accounted for about 44 per cent of total agricultural implement sales, almost

the farm equipment outlook. Diesel power and added improvements have further strengthened the position of the tractor. Table II shows farm equipment sales by types for 1935 and 1936. The "all other" classification includes water pumps, do-



identical with the percentage shown in 1935. Harvesting machinery and plows

TABLE II. SALES BY TYPES
(Thousands)

	1936.	Total.	% of	1935.	Total.	% of
Tractors	\$214,854	44.1	\$147,826	44.1		
Harvest mch.	40,584	8.4	23,667	7.2		
Plows	25,997	5.3	19,632	6.0		
Threshers, &c.	23,652	4.9	15,477	4.6		
Plant and seed mch.	23,374	4.7	15,019	4.5		
Haying mch.	18,984	3.9	14,753	4.5		
All others	139,908	28.7	97,866	29.1		
Total	\$487,273	100.0	\$334,210	100.0		

rank next in importance. Because of the large number of small farms in this country which could use a tractor to good advantage, that one item dominates

domestic lighting plants and other items largely used by farmers.

Farm equipment stocks have shown unusually sharp recoveries from the 1932 lows. According to THE ANNALIST average of three farm equipment stocks, such securities have risen more than 1,250 per cent since June, 1932, and more than 100 per cent since Jan. 2, 1936. THE ANNALIST average of seventy-two industrial stocks, on the other hand, is now about 240 per cent above the 1932 low point and 35 per cent higher than on the first trading day of last year. It is noteworthy that farm equipment stocks lost but little ground in the recent reaction which

swept stock prices down almost 15 per cent.

The relatively small capitalizations of most manufacturers of farm equipment, together with the wide advances scored by the industry as a whole, have made many agricultural machinery issues stock market favorites.

In spite of the large gains made in recent years there are still many farms without adequate machinery. Continued increases in the farmers' income seem to assure agricultural equipment manufacturers of better business. Because of higher wages and material costs, profit margins may be somewhat smaller this year than was the case in 1936, but increases in total sales should more than offset the difference.

Cash farm income in the first three months of this year amounted to \$1,945,000,000, an increase of 28 per cent over the first quarter of last year. Complete figures are given in Table III. Recently the Department of Agriculture estimated

TABLE III. CASH FARM INCOME
(Millions of Dollars)

	1936	1935
	Farm Benefit Income P'm'ts	Farm Benefit Income P'm'ts Total
Jan.	550	1 551 450 70 520
Feb.	449	0 449 402 52 454
Mar.	505	15 520 429 50 479
Apr.	493	38 531 468 49 517
May	541	59 590 483 36 519
June	587	57 644 438 30 468
July	710	24 734 451 20 471
Aug.	635	11 646 547 44 591
Sep.	752	6 766 638 57 695
Oct.	882	22 904 796 60 856
Nov.	749	19 768 660 56 716
Dec.	725	36 761 598 47 645

1937	Farm Benefit Income P'm'ts Total
January	638 43 681
February	505 52 557
March	596 111 707

that the income of the farming population this year would reach \$10,000,000,000, or the highest since 1929. Should this figure be reached it would not be surprising if farm equipment sales surpassed the all-time peak of \$606,622,000 established in 1929.

Recent Books on Commerce and Finance

BROOKINGS, A BIOGRAPHY
By Hermann Hagedorn

Robert Brookings, far-sighted as he was, would doubtless be surprised, had he lived, to see the extent of the influence which the institution he founded has today on the economic thinking of the country. Mr. Hagedorn not only gives a rounded picture of an extraordinary and complex personality; he lays in his background with a shrewd and colorful picture of America in one of its most interesting periods. The sketching of personalities is interesting as narrative and valuable as background material essential to an understanding of the current trend of economic thinking. (Macmillan, \$3.50.)

and the general efficiency of the navy.

Coming at a time when the navy is preparing for the construction of the first two battleships since the Washington Limitation of Armaments conference of 1922, and when the question of naval construction has been pressed to the forefront by the rearmament programs of Great Britain and other nations, the report warns against the extension of government owned shipbuilding facilities in this country because of the local political pressure which would be continually exerted to keep these government owned yards in full scale operation, thereby speeding rather than retarding the rearmament race. (National Council of American Shipbuilders, 11 Broadway, New York City.)

COMMERCIAL SHIPYARDS AND THE NAVY
Opposition to the majority program of the Nye Munitions Committee for a government monopoly of naval shipbuilding is the object of this book, which was filed with members of Congress and the Secretary of the Navy by the National Council of American Shipbuilders, which represents the larger part of the shipbuilding and ship repair industry of the United States.

The Nye committee recommendations are described as capricious and as ineffectual as the peace measure for which they were advanced. The program contemplated by the recommendations is highly inimical to the national defense

tunity dating from 1923, the authors show that this shrinkage has been coincident with the shrinkage in the percentage of corporations able to earn and retain a profit in the same period. A cross-analysis by industrial groups reveals five industries, textiles, leather, forest products, stone, clay and glass, and steam railroads, in which diminishing employment occurred during the prosperity period, 1923-1929. Without exception, those were the only industries in which the percentage of profitable corporations were below or declining faster than the national average. (Birmingham-Farrell Co., Ansonia, Conn.)

GOVERNMENT FINANCE
By Jens P. Jensen

This work follows by some thirteen years Professor Jensen's well-known *Public Finance*. In the meantime, he has added much to his rich store of knowledge in the field. The government he regards as an indispensable instrument for human welfare. He believes that it can be made so without necessarily expanding unduly government expenditures.

Regardless of his theory of government, Professor Jensen's understanding explanation of governmental functions in the fields of taxation, budgeting and management of public funds is valuable

Continued on Page 768

TABLE I. FARM IMPLEMENT SALES (Thousands)		
1936.	1935.	% Increase
Inter. Harvester... \$254,934	\$217,583	11.7
Deere..... 71,527	50,580	41.1
Allis-Chalmers..... 58,981	38,787	52.5
Caterpillar..... 54,118	36,447	44.9
Case..... 17,034	—	—
Oliver Farm..... 18,809	12,289	55.3
Minn.-Moline..... 12,026	9,061	33.3
Total, 6 companies..... \$470,395	\$365,047	12.9

*Year ended Oct. 31.

national Harvester include motor trucks and certain other items. Farm implement sales of the company in 1936, however, were probably in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000, assuming that the 1935 ratio was maintained. Because sales figures are lacking, Cleveland Tractor, Gleaner Harvester, Massey-Harris and B. F. Avery are not included in the table.

THE COMING EFFECT OF THE SURPLUS TAX ON FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

By Allen W. Rucker and N. W. Pickering
Labor's job security and purchasing power will be impaired by the enforced distribution of corporate earnings under the 1936 Revenue Act, according to this analysis, which shows factory unemployment since 1923 to be concentrated in industries and States where corporation profit probabilities are lowest or declining fastest.

Pointing out that Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have suffered a decline in factory employment oppor-

The Geography of Steel: Factors Governing Location Of Main Producing Areas

By C. E. WRIGHT
Managing Editor, The Iron Age

WHY has the Pittsburgh district for about a century been the capital of the American iron and steel industry? Why has the Chicago district, embracing Northern Illinois and Northern Indiana, been steadily gaining on Pittsburgh in recent years? Why has the Birmingham district, with an abundance of low-priced ore and coal right at its doors, failed to attain as important a place in the industry as its accessibility to these important raw materials would seem to make possible? Why has the Youngstown district certain disadvantages as compared with its nearest competitor, Pittsburgh? Is Detroit destined to become one of the important steel producing centers of the future?

These and many other questions suggest themselves in a study of the present location of steel plants. It would seem unthinkable that the great steel mills in which billions of dollars are invested have sprung up where they are as the result of mere chance or a human whim, and yet so rapid have been the industrial changes in the United States that some steel plant locations would appear to be decidedly disadvantageous under present conditions. Where such a situation exists, however, it is because changes have occurred that could not possibly have been foreseen when these plants were started.

A considerable portion of the cotton manufacturing industry has pulled up stakes in New England in recent years and moved to the South, where cheaper labor and other low-cost facilities are available. Many other manufacturers in various lines of industry have changed their plant locations as circumstances have indicated, but it is not feasible for an industry such as steel, with a heavy capital investment and so highly dependent on low costs of transportation on incoming and outgoing shipments, to shift its bases of operation to meet every new contingency that affects its competitive position.

Factors Governing Location

Three factors which govern the ideal location of a steel plant are: (1) The cost of assembling raw materials; (2) the cost of converting raw materials into finished products; (3) the cost of transporting the finished products to the points of consumption. While these factors are important in any manufacturing enterprise, they are paramount in such heavy industries as steel. Nearness to consuming markets has in recent years become one of the most vital elements in the success of any steel manufacturing plant.

The underlying reasons for the present locations of the principal steel plants are important to know and to understand. There has at times been criticism of the steel industry for its vast concentration of manufacturing facilities in certain districts whereby consumers in far-away markets have had to pay extremely high freight rates. Through concentration of production the steel industry has been able to reduce its costs below what would have been possible if steel plants were scattered throughout the country with primary thought given to location of consumers' plants and secondary consideration to the costs of assembling raw materials.

Take the oil industry, for example. Nature placed a considerable part of the great oil reserves in States far removed from the principal bases of operation of the steel companies. The railroad freight rates on a ton of steel shipped from

Pittsburgh to Oklahoma represent a fairly high percentage of the f. o. b. mill price. But it would not be feasible or economical under present conditions to manufacture steel in quantity at points in close proximity to the oil fields. The food packing industry of the United States is scattered from the sardine fisheries of Maine to the salmon fisheries of the Pacific and from the grapefruit belt of Florida to the apple orchards of Oregon, but it would not be practical to manufacture tin plate for cans in every section where food packing industries flourish. Thus large sections of the country that consume considerable quantities of steel in various forms must continue to draw their steel supplies from plants far distant; their chief hope for reduced costs lies in cheaper transportation. As a concession to such distant markets as the Pacific Coast, the steel industry has for years made prices that actually involved the absorption of a part of the freight rate from Eastern mills. This has been done, of course, so that Pacific Coast consumers would not be forced to bring their supplies of steel from foreign countries. Even with such concessions, however, the Pacific Coast has at times been heavily invaded by imported steel products.

A Vital, Controversial Problem

The geographical location of steel plants has been the subject of much study and controversy. It has been an important factor in the basing point controversy, which will loom again in the present session of Congress, Senator Burton K. Wheeler having reintroduced his anti-basing point bill, which failed to come to a vote in the previous session. Plant location also involves the problem of freight rate relationships.

The location of steel plants has also engaged the attention of investment specialists, who have sought to determine the advantages or disadvantages that might accrue to one company or another because of the particular location of plants.

The Wheeler Anti-Basing-Point Bill, should it pass Congress, would have an important bearing on the location of steel plants in the future. One of the undoubted effects would be to scatter them or to bring about further concentration of industry through the fact that consumers of steel might be forced through competition to move closer to their sources of steel supply.

Policies of Individual Companies

That the steel companies believe that further concentration of consuming industries would be the result rather than a scattering of steel-making facilities is indicated by the large expansion of facilities now being carried out in the principal steel-producing districts.

The United States Steel Corporation has for years been pursuing a policy of abandoning its poorly located and obsolete plants and adding new facilities at points more advantageous from the standpoint of costs of assembling materials and in reaching the larger marketing areas. Much of its expenditures for new facilities has been concentrated in the Pittsburgh district.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has

expanded mainly at Buffalo and Sparrows Point. At Buffalo, Lake Superior ores are available without the rail haul that is necessary to inland points, while at Sparrows Point low-cost foreign ores are available, giving that plant the lowest pig iron manufacturing cost in the country, with the probable exception of the Birmingham district.

The Republic Steel Corporation acquired the Corrigan-McKinney plant at Cleveland in order to carry out expansion plans at a point where it could save a rail haul on iron ore and be closer to the automobile manufacturing center than it was at Youngstown. Republic's acquisition of the Gulf States Steel Company is palpably a move to take advantage of its extensive coal and ore properties in the South and to get nearer to the markets of the Southwest and the Pacific Coast, where considerable tonnages of steel are used, particularly pipe and tin plate. Republic probably will make pipe in Alabama. As for tin plate, the Gulf States Company had already made plans for mills to cost about \$2,500,000 before the merger with Republic had been made public. In fact, Birmingham will become a fairly important tin plate manufacturing center as the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company (United States Steel subsidiary) is already at work on a tin plate mill there along with other finishing mill improvements.

STEEL-MAKING CAPACITY

	Capacity (Gross Tons).	Per Cent of Total
Pittsburgh	16,672,290	24.1
Chicago	15,035,900	21.7
Ohio Valleys	9,311,596	13.4
Philadelphia	8,126,080	11.7
Cleveland	3,635,000	5.2
Wheeling	3,300,000	4.8
Buffalo	3,158,340	4.6
Southern	2,321,040	3.3
Ohio River	2,090,275	3.0
Detroit	1,920,000	2.8
Western	1,773,300	2.6
St. Louis	1,516,888	2.2
Eastern	403,000	0.6
Total	69,263,709	100.0

*This does not include new open-hearth steel making capacity projected by Great Lakes Steel Corporation, subsidiary of National Steel Corporation, amounting to 600,000 tons annually. This will bring Great Lakes' capacity up to about 2,000,000 tons of ingots a year and will raise National's total capacity to about 3,250,000 tons.

Figures from The Iron Age, Jan. 7, 1937. The Pittsburgh district, as here outlined, does not include Youngstown and Wheeling districts, which are listed separately; the Cleveland district includes Lorain but not Southern Ohio; the St. Louis district includes St. Louis and Chicago area; the Western district comprises everything west of the St. Louis district, and the Eastern district is New England, other Atlantic seaboard plants being in the Philadelphia district, which includes Sparrows Point, Md.

Thus the steel industry in its present expansion activities is spreading out in the directions that are indicated by the economic changes that have occurred in the past decade or more. Yet the old-established steel producing centers are not appreciably losing ground. On the contrary, the Pittsburgh district, which for some years was seemingly in danger of losing its position of preeminence in steel to the Chicago area, has come back strongly into its own recently with the new facilities that have been built or are in contemplation. The United States Steel Corporation has led with the completion of a new semi-continuous plate mill at Homestead and announcement of plans for a continuous strip mill at Clairton and collateral improvements at Braddock. In all, United States Steel will have spent upward of \$100,000,000

in the Pittsburgh district when all projects are completed. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation has just completed a continuous strip mill and will find it necessary to add blast furnaces and open hearths. The present capacity of the various districts is given in the accompanying table.

Pittsburgh has been able to maintain its position as the capital of the American steel industry for approximately a century. Pittsburgh has certain advantages and also some very definite disadvantages. Its blast furnaces have a higher ore cost than those on the Great Lakes because of the rail freight from lower Lake ports, and its average scrap cost is higher by reason of the fact that it must draw a good deal of its scrap from distant sources, even as far East as New England (and lately foreign buyers have been taking scrap that normally would flow to Pittsburgh mills) because the Pittsburgh district does not produce as much scrap as is consumed there. However, the Pittsburgh area is in close proximity to cheap coal and thereby saves some of the extra cost of ore, while plants that have a lower delivered ore cost must pay a higher freight rate on coal. Moreover, the rivers of the Pittsburgh district (while they have been expensive to some of the mills in flood periods) afford cheap transportation for interplant shipments.

Pittsburgh

The Pittsburgh district, with nearly one-quarter of all the steel producing capacity in the United States, is obliged to ship its finished products considerably beyond the confines of what might be considered its natural territory if it is to maintain profitable production, because its own immediate area would not support its large capacity. While the Pittsburgh district has the advantage of low cost on coal, much of which can be transported to steel plants by river barges, and also has had for many years the further advantage of water transportation of finished products destined to points along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and even as far as Texas ports, the matter of rail transportation has frequently in the past been the subject of sharp controversy before the Interstate Commerce Commission, finally resulting in the adoption of the mileage scale of rates advocated by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, which became effective Oct. 20, 1929. This decision of the I. C. C. was generally favorable to the Pittsburgh district, though subsequent developments have not indicated any marked change in the marketing of steel products geographically that could not be attributed to other causes.

Youngstown

The Youngstown district has frequently set forth its disadvantages in the matter of transportation of incoming raw materials, particularly coal. An association of Youngstown business interests has for years been advocating the canalization of the Beaver, Mahoning and Shenango Rivers and also a canal to Lake Erie in order to place the Youngstown steel district on a better competitive basis with Pittsburgh and other centers, the Youngstown district being the only important steel-producing territory in the North that does not have the advantage of water transportation. Although United States Army engineers have approved the canalization project, nothing has been done toward construc-

tion work. The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company through good management has been able to overcome the physical handicaps of the district, where most of its producing facilities are located, as is shown by its recent financial statements. On the other hand, Republic Steel is expanding mainly in other districts.

Chicago and Detroit

The Chicago district has had a much more rapid growth than any other district for reasons which are fairly obvious. It is the center of a rich industrial and agricultural area, has the advantage of water transportation of Lake Superior ore, a large territory from which to draw its supplies of scrap, and a coal supply, which, though less favorable in costs than that of the Pittsburgh district, is not disadvantageous.

Although Detroit has been an automobile manufacturing center for more than a quarter of a century, it is only in recent years that it has become a steel-making center also. Even now, however, it has less than 3 per cent of the country's capacity. The establishment of steel-making equipment in the Detroit territory marked the first breaking away from districts that had been regarded for many decades or longer as logical centers. The first mill of importance in the Detroit area was that of the Michigan Steel Corporation, which was built in 1923, but which confined its activities to the rolling of sheets, drawing upon Ohio steelmakers for its supply of semi-finished steel. George R. Fink, a steel man of long experience, who was the head of this company, conceived the idea of building a new steel plant in the Detroit district. He shunned conventional methods of raising capital through investment bankers and raised \$25,000,000 by private subscription. The plant of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation at Ecorse, near Detroit, was the result. Not long after the completion of this plant, the Great Lakes company and the Weirton Steel Company of Weirton, W. Va., together with the blast furnaces and ore properties of the M. A. Hanna Company of Cleveland, were merged as the National Steel Corporation. Some time later the Michigan Steel Corporation, was brought into the merger.

These Detroit plants do not, and could not, supply all of the steel used by the automobile factories of the Detroit area, even supplemented as they are by the bar and sheet rolling facilities of the Ford Motor Company. The combined annual capacity of the Detroit plants, including Ford, is less than 2,000,000 tons of ingots annually (about 1,400,000 tons of finished steel), whereas the automobile industry in a year such as this will use somewhere around 7,000,000 tons of finished steel. Moreover, the Detroit plants do not produce all of the varied steel products that are used in automobile manufacture.

Birmingham

The Birmingham district, with an abundance of low-priced ore and coal right at its doors, has failed to attain as important a place in the steel industry as its accessibility to these important raw materials would seem to make possible, having only 3.3 per cent of the country's capacity. As the South develops industrially, the Birmingham district will keep pace in steel making.

Rail Freight Problems

Transportation has affected the cost of manufacturing and distributing steel to a marked degree in recent years.

Since the Fall of 1920, when the railroads were granted a 40 per cent increase in freight rates (followed by a 10 per cent readjustment downward), railroad transportation costs have been uppermost in the problems of the steel industry both with respect to the assembling of raw materials and the distribution of the finished product.

Transportation has been able to overcome the barriers which governed the location of iron and steel plants in the early days of the country, but in doing so it has built up new barriers which are even more difficult to transcend. For nature has not always been kind in its placing of the ingredients of steel. Where the principal raw materials happen to exist in close proximity, as is the case in the Birmingham district, the great consuming centers are not near at hand. Unfortunately, no center of steel production in the United States combines all of the important factors of ideal location, but the Chicago and Detroit districts under present circumstances are in a more favorable position than most of the others. These districts have ample and easily accessible supplies of iron ore and scrap and are in the midst of large consuming markets, but they must pay a larger freight rate on coal than the Pittsburgh district, for example.

Water Facilities

Water transportation has been playing an important part in the steel industry in recent years, largely because of the high costs of rail transportation. Steel companies situated on the Great Lakes have moved finished steel from Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland to Detroit by boat; scrap has been shipped in large quantities from Chicago to Lake Erie ports; pig iron has been shipped from Lake Erie to Chicago, and it is not uncommon for finished steel, particularly structural shapes, to go from Buffalo to Chicago by boat. Buffalo steel companies have shipped scrap from the New York district to Buffalo by New York State Barge Canal, and large shipments of pig iron from the Buffalo furnaces to the New York area are regularly made during the season of navigation. Scrap has recently been moved from Boston to Philadelphia by boat. Alabama pig iron is commonly shipped to Atlantic Coast ports by rail and water. Much of the steel used on the Pacific Coast goes by water via the Panama Canal.

A steel plant which has no available water facilities has decided disadvantages. One of the best situated steel plants with respect to water transportation is the Maryland plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Sparrows Point, Maryland, near Baltimore. This plant was established about 1889 by the Maryland Steel Company, which in 1916 became a part of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Since that time it has been gradually built up until it has now become one of Bethlehem's most valuable properties. All of Bethlehem's finishing mills for the production of tin plate, pipe and wire products are at the Maryland plant and also all of its sheet rolling mills except those acquired in 1932 with the purchase of the Seneca Iron and Steel Company of Buffalo.

The Maryland plant is generally credited with having the lowest pig-iron costs outside of the Alabama district. Its entire ore supply is brought from mines in Chile at a cost much lower than would be possible if domestic ore were used. The plant enjoys the unique advantage of being able to ship steel to the Pacific Coast and to all the coun-

tries of the world without the payment of any rail freight to seaboard. The Maryland plant, however, is at some disadvantage when it ships products westward by rail because after a short distance it comes into closer competition with mills in other areas; but this is easily offset by the fact that it has at its doors the large Atlantic Coast market. The advantageous location enjoyed by the Maryland plant is shown by the fact that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation a few years ago dismantled all of its plate rolling mills at Coatesville, Pa., and moved some of this equipment to Sparrows Point.

Growth of Pacific Coast Consumption

One of the important developments of recent years that has had a marked bearing on the steel industry with respect to present and future plans for new capacity is the growth of steel consumption on the Pacific Coast. The population of that area has expanded so rapidly in recent decades that new facilities to provide water, gas, electric power transportation and housing have been in demand, and in addition the California oil industry and the food packing interests of the West Coast have brought an increasing steel consumption throughout that whole section.

Although the iron and steel industry of California had its beginning in the Eighteen Eighties with the establishment of small plants by the Pacific Rolling Mill Company, the Judson Manufacturing Company and the Pacific Iron and Nail Company, it was not until recent years that the large companies of the East began to take serious notice of that section with respect to the establishment or acquisition of manufacturing facilities. In 1930 the United States Steel Corporation bought the Columbia Steel Company, whose plants at Pittsburgh and Torrance, Calif., had an annual ingot capacity of 363,000 tons, and a short time later the Bethlehem Steel Corporation bought the Pacific Coast Steel Corporation, with three plants at South San Francisco and Vernon, Calif., and Seattle, Wash., having an annual capacity of 380,000 tons of ingots.

However, the entire steel ingot capacity of the Pacific Coast area is now less than 750,000 tons annually, or a little more than 1 per cent of that of the whole United States, while in the best years of recent times the Pacific Coast has consumed an amount of steel well in excess of the total capacity of that area, the additional steel being shipped from the East. It is obvious that some of the future growth of the American steel industry will take place on the Pacific Coast. In fact, the United States Steel Corporation has already undertaken minor expansion of its Columbia Steel property.

New England

In our early Colonial days and for many years thereafter—in fact, up to the time that the Lake Superior ore reserves became a definite factor in the iron industry—the manufacture of iron in the United States was very largely localized. In the Colonial days blast furnaces, forges and bloomeries sprung up in one Colony after another as native ores were discovered and the needs of the local populations increased to the point that they would support such ventures. For about a century after its settlement in 1620 Massachusetts was the largest producer of iron among the Colonies. As an iron center, Massachusetts naturally became a manufacturing center also for many of the products made from iron. From such be-

ginnings sprang many of the great manufacturing enterprises of New England in tools, hardware and other metal products which have continued to this day, though few, if any, of the original companies are left.

It is a singular illustration of the geographical movement of the iron and steel industry in the United States that New England, though it was the original center of iron making in this country, is now far removed from most of the large steel mills, while remaining as an important consuming district for steel and pig iron. There is now only one blast furnace in New England, and that was built only a few years ago, while its three or four steel plants, not counting various small rolling mills, are not large as steel-making capacity is reckoned in this country.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania

In New Jersey the first blast furnace of which there is authentic record was built in 1674. It was not until 1740, however, that the first iron works was erected in New York State. Pennsylvania, which was later to become the greatest iron-making State in the Union and also the greatest steel-making State, a position it still holds, did not have an iron works until early in the eighteenth century, although there are historical references to iron in that State as far back as 1692. The iron industry made a late beginning in Pennsylvania, probably because of the fact that it was more slowly settled than others of the original thirteen Colonies. By the time of the Revolution there were about sixty blast furnaces and forges in Pennsylvania, a rate of progress not attained by any other territory.

It was not until after the Revolution that the iron industry began to move westward. Ohio had its first blast furnace in 1803, and it was a good many years later that such enterprises were established in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and other States in what today constitutes the country's greatest industrial area.

In 1880 Pennsylvania made about 60 per cent of all of the rolled iron and steel produced in the United States. By 1929, the most recent year of normal activity, Pennsylvania's proportion had dropped to about 35 per cent. The three banner steel-producing States—Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana—have for some years past been making about 70 per cent of all of the steel produced in the United States.

Future Possibilities

What the geographical trend of steel manufacture will be only time and circumstances can tell. So long as the Lake Superior region remains the principal source of iron-ore supply, the geographical location of new steel-producing facilities probably will be in directions that are now clearly outlined; but when the higher grade ores of the Lake Superior region have become exhausted—possibly some forty or fifty years hence—a trend toward the Birmingham district perhaps will have set in. However, should the proposed St. Lawrence to the Atlantic waterway be built within the near future, some of the richer foreign ores would find their way to interior steel-producing areas to supplement the Lake Superior ores. Meanwhile the Wheeler Anti-Basing Point Bill, which may come up for a vote in this session of Congress, would, if it were to become law, have effects on the location of steel manufacturing facilities that are incalculable. The possible results will be discussed in a subsequent article.

National Legislation: Congress Homesick; Relief

WASHINGTON.

EXT week may mark a turning point in what has been, up to now, a do-nothing Congress. With the President off fishing, Congress has been unusually restive and unusually idle for a fortnight, aside from economy demonstrations such as the House vote to extend CCC two years instead of forever and the House subcommittee decision to slash relief to a modest billion.

Many a Congressman is tired of enforced sit-down and has yearnings to go home through the hot spell, with mileage allowance, and mend fences; return in September. But the prospect still is for a long session unless, for some unforeseen reason, it becomes expedient to have a recess in which to repair the higher strategy.

Up till now, little has been settled except for neutrality, crop loans, extension of expiring acts such as stabilization and RFC, and the course of the routine supply bills. All the routine supply bills are in progress except the civilian part of the Army Bill, including flood control, which was segregated from the military appropriations this year, perhaps awaiting a power plan in lieu of some of the flood works.

Congress, nevertheless, has piled up an avalanche of pending legislation which can be frozen for later action or can come thundering down, depending on what the President works out in his week-end conference. The Supreme Court decision on Social Security may also have a bearing. If the President decides not to let other points of his program await settlement of the court issue, which can be protracted by a filibuster, Congress can move rapidly in all directions and may become so bewildered that it can scarcely pause to revolt.

Federal reorganization, farm aid, farm tenancy, child labor, railroad bills, air and water transport, gas regulation, power, stream pollution, housing, education, excise tax extensions, food and drug, fair trade practices, and a variety of other bills important to business are already in the hopper or definitely expected, not to mention the President's unknown plans as to control of wages, hours, prices and industries.

* * *

RELIEF is expected to come up for debate in the House next week. For reasons previously stated, the amount of the appropriation, whether \$1.0 or \$1.5 or \$2.0 billions—and it may turn out to be the President's estimate of \$1.5 billions as the resultant of conservative versus radical pressures—is less vital than the way prescribed for the spending. It now appears that efforts will be made both in House and Senate to turn relief back to the States.

Senator King proposes \$850 millions for allocation by the Governors. Senator Vandenberg and Representative Bacon have a bill for \$1,250 millions for allocation through a bipartisan Federal board to bipartisan State boards. The States would have to match every \$3 of Federal money with \$1 of their own, a much larger share than the insignificant percentages, less than 5 per cent in some cases, contributed by some States, especially in the South. Both bills are open to the objection that they would indirectly give Federal aid to unemployed. It was to throw permanent relief of unemployables back to the States and to retain responsibility only for the supposedly non-permanent burden of relief to employables that the

Controversy in the Making

By KENDALL K. HOYT

government launched the costly WPA.

But the practical effect would be to liquidate WPA. The States could complete such projects as they wanted; otherwise could substitute cash relief for work relief. Messrs. Vandenberg and Bacon think this would save \$250 millions which would go a long way toward achieving a layman's balance in fiscal 1938.

While acceptance of such a plan is scarcely to be expected this year, it is possible that some restraints may go into the law so that relief money will be spent less wastefully, just as PWA funds are moving slowly under the tightened regulations. Efforts toward a long needed investigation of WPA also are being renewed.

* * *

points to be worked out by expert study rather than by legislative harangue. SSB in cooperation with internal revenue will crack down harder on tax evaders if the Supreme Court decision, expected Monday, upholds the law. SSB is receiving cooperation from the United States Employment Service in handling registrations, &c.

* * *

PWA POWER projects were upheld by District of Columbia Court of Appeals on grounds that NIRA unconstitutionality was aside the point; that plaintiffs had no case because their franchises were not exclusive and therefore they were subject to competition whether from the government or from others. TVA gets authorization for the \$112 millions Gilbertsville Dam near the river mouth in the Senate draft of the Second Deficiency Bill. Senator Norris's resolution for a FTC probe of propaganda against municipal ownership is hanging fire but is expected to pass the Senate soon.

* * *

ITEMS IN BRIEF—Unto us a new Senator is born, the Hon. George L. Berry of Tennessee, vice Bachman deceased. . . . Labor witnesses in House hearings on Ellenbogen bill for textile NRA want 35-hour week, \$18 minimum; predict a severe slump in textiles within three months if unregulated. . . . Chairman Black, Board of Tax Appeals, announces a committee to expedite the 8,644 tax cases pending; total \$506 millions of alleged deficiencies. . . . House resolution by Dies paves way toward world monetary conferencing. . . . Senator Nye wants to go spy hunting. . . . Our Santa Claus government will acquire 1,000,000 Alaskan reindeer.

* * *

Recent Books on Commerce and Finance

Continued from Page 765

and timely at a time when reform in those fields is urgent, and when reorganization of some of these functions of the Federal Government is being urged. (Crowell, \$3.50.)

* * *

SUGAR—A CASE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL

By John E. Dalton

This volume is a study of sugar both before and under the AAA and Jones-Costigan act, by the former chief of the sugar section of the AAA. The author's approach to a controversial subject is expressed in his opening chapter as follows: "Discussion of the merits or demerits of the enlargement of Federal power in such general vague and elusive terms as 'private initiative,' 'control of economic forces,' 'interference with property rights,' or 'planned or planless economy,' is not conducive to a sane and effective analysis of a difficult problem. Extreme statements full of apprehension and fear, sweeping generalizations on political and business motives, and aspersions cast on the character and ability of men in public and private service will not promote a real understanding of contemporary difficulties or the development of a useful program of action. What is sorely needed is specific inquiry into a long list of cases where

government and business have come into contact. A thorough knowledge of what has happened and what is happening is necessary before any sound conclusion can be reached as to what should be done." (Macmillan, \$3.)

* * *

MATHEMATICAL PRINCIPLES OF INSTALLMENT FINANCING

By W. Russell Mules and Owen Laws

In the field of installment finance the determination of the proper charge presents complex problems. This book is an effort to reduce these problems to a scientific basis. Most methods of determining the charge are based on the cash involved in the transaction. The charge thus determined is frequently referred to as a certain rate of interest. But in view of the fact that a large portion of the charge is for services rendered, and not merely for the use of money borrowed, the authors assert that it is misleading to refer to it as interest.

The authors have worked out an elaborate system of tables which will enable the experienced executive and operator to determine quickly and accurately the proper rate to be charged or quoted. The basic principles underlying the tables are discussed fully. (McGraw-Hill, \$5.)

* * *

RECIPROCITY: A NATIONAL POLICY FOR FOREIGN TRADE, by William S. Culbertson. (Whittlesey House, \$3.) A discussion of a subject much in the news.

deer through a bill that passed the Senate. . . . Chairman Crowley, FDIC, advises bankers not to pay large dividends out of profits but to keep a sizable portion of earnings as reserve against depreciation of investments.

* * *

NATIONAL LEGISLATION for the week ended May 10:

PASSED BOTH HOUSES—S.595—Radio regulations for safety at sea. S. agreed to H. amendments May 5.

H.R.4720—Treasury and Postoffice approp. conf. rep. agreed to May 5.

* * *

PASSED HOUSE OF ORIGIN—S.1052—Aid agricultural extension work in States; \$2,580,000. Passed S. May 3; to H. Agri.

S.1967—Authorize Labor Dept. to make special studies on pay of cost thereof. Reptd. in H. May 5.

S.2172—Prevent speculation in Columbia Basin lands by reason of Grand Coulee project. Passed S. May 3.

H.R.5478—Allow renewal of 5-year level-premium veterans' policies for another 5-year term. Rptd. S. May 6.

H.R.6730—Second deficiency approp. Rptd. S. May 6. \$81.6 millions; \$1.5 millions less than H. bill.

* * *

BILLS REPORTED—S.25 (Sheppard) May 6—Prevent profiteering in time of war. S.1567 (Sheppard) May 10—Regulation of helium production.

S.2111 (Bankhead) May 6—Purchase outstanding cotton pool participation trust certificates. \$1.8 millions.

H.R.4732 (Mead) May 4—Revise air mail laws.

H.R.6628 (Mead) May 4—Permit extension of air mail from annual mileage of 40 to 52 millions; increase routes.

H.R.6635 (Cochran) May 4—Dispense with insurance by govt. against loss or damage to valuables in shipment.

* * *

NEW BILLS—S.2341 (Clark) Approp.—Continue PWA 2 yrs. to June 30, 1939.

S.2344 (Barkley) Bnkg. & Currency—Regulate sale of certain securities and trust indentures under which they are issued.

S.2345 (Barkley) Interstate Commerce—Regulate commerce in products of labor of children under 16.

S.2347 (McAdoo) Bnkg. & Currency—Forbid branches of national banks unless State laws authorize.

S.2348 (McAdoo) Bnkg. & Currency—Forbid any corp. 3 yrs. hence to own more than 10% of stock of any member bank of Fed. Res. System, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries.

S.2350 (Byrd) Select Comm. to Investigate Exec. Agencies—Create Fed. Home Credit Admin. to coordinate govt. housing activities.

S.2352 (Andrews) Judic.—Authorize President to appoint two additional Supreme Court Justices.

S.2353 (Copeland) Agri. & Forestry—Create Bureau of Milk & Milk Products Regulation in Dept. of Agri.

S.2364 (King) on Table—\$850 millions for Presidential allocation to Governors of States for relief.

S.2370 (Clark & Others) Forn. Relations—Prohibit export to belligerent States of articles in which title is retained by citizens of U. S.

S.J.Res.142 (McKellar) Approp.—Permit Director of Budget to reduce any regular appropriation item for 1938 not more than 10%.

S.J.R.143 (McAdoo) Judic.—Fix Supreme Court membership at 15 for 25 years.

S.J.R.144 (Vandenberg) Judic.—Amend Constitution to give Congress power to prohibit child labor.

S.Res.129 (King) on Table—Committee of 3 Senators to investigate WPA and FERA.

H.R.6743 (Celler) Ways & Means—Increase duty on imports aided by foreign subsidy.

H.R.6836 (Boileau) Agri.—Establish Farmers Security Corp. to improve status of farm tenants, &c.

H.R.6841 (Cullen) Agri.—Extend time for filing claims for refunds under Sec. 15(c) of AAA Act.

H.R.6868 (Sabath) Judic.—Amend Bankruptcy Act to prevent excessive charges and loss of assets.

H.R.6871 (Mead) Labor—Regulate commerce in child labor.

H.R.6911 (Thompson) Ways & Means—Exercise tax on pork and pork products.

H.R.6912 (Towey) Ways & Means—Amend Revenue Act regarding contracts for discharge of indebtedness.

H.Con.Res.13 (Sanders) Ways & Means—Ease public works requirements for eliminating hazardous school buildings.

H.J.Res.354 (Barry) Judic.—Amend Constitution to forbid child labor.

H.R.355 (Mrs. Rogers) Interstate & Foreign Commerce—Request SEC to report reasons for decline in Aluminum Co. stock prior to news of anti-trust suit.

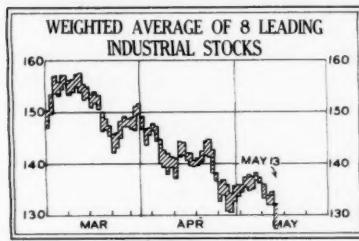
H.J.R.356 (Fish) Coinage, Wts. & Measures—Direct Secretary of Treasury not to import gold except in payment for mds., services or lawful debts.

MAY 14

Financial Markets: Stocks Drop Further to New Lows; Trading Increases

STOCK prices have worked irregularly lower during the past week on a generally diminishing volume of trading. On Friday rails succeeded in extending their rally which started Thursday afternoon, although industrials turned irregular on light volume and closed without important change from final prices of the day before. Stocks fluctuated within a narrow range in Saturday's short trading session, showing relatively unimportant net changes for the day.

Although many leading industrial stocks opened down on Monday with a gap from Saturday's lows and considerable losses were sustained by individual issues, the total volume of trading failed to increase appreciably. Further losses were recorded on Tuesday, but most stocks succeeded in closing well above their lows for the day and rails even scored a net advance. Moderate gains



	High.	Low.	Last.
May 7	138.0	136.6	137.0
May 8	137.0	136.1	136.5
May 10	135.9	133.2	133.6
May 11	133.8	132.0	133.2
May 12	134.2	132.0	132.2
May 13	132.1	127.4	128.0

in the earlier part of Wednesday's session were lost during the afternoon, but volume was still lighter than in the previous full trading sessions of the very inactive week. On Thursday prices declined sharply. All groups participated in the slump on rising volume of trading.

As might be expected from the behavior of the market as a whole, very few stocks have been conspicuously strong during the past week. Many leading stocks have, in fact, gone through previous lows of the current move, which for the market as a whole were established during the last week of April. Among a rather long list of stocks which have declined into new low ground during the past week are Woolworth, Western Union, Republic Steel, Mack Trucks, Hudson Motor Car, Briggs Manufacturing, Corn Products, Simmons Company, Underwood, Elliott-Fisher and several leading utility issues.

Among the groups which have resisted the downward tendency most successfully have been the railroad and railroad equipment issues. Various individual stocks, including Commercial Credit, Eastman Kodak, Borg-Warner, Continental Can, Remington Rand, National Cash Register and United Carbon, have made relatively favorable showings, but in very few cases indeed has the behavior of individual issues been characterized by outstanding strength.

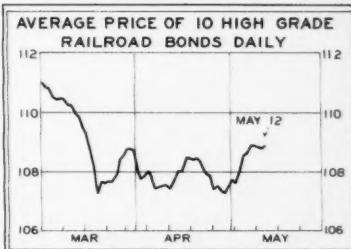
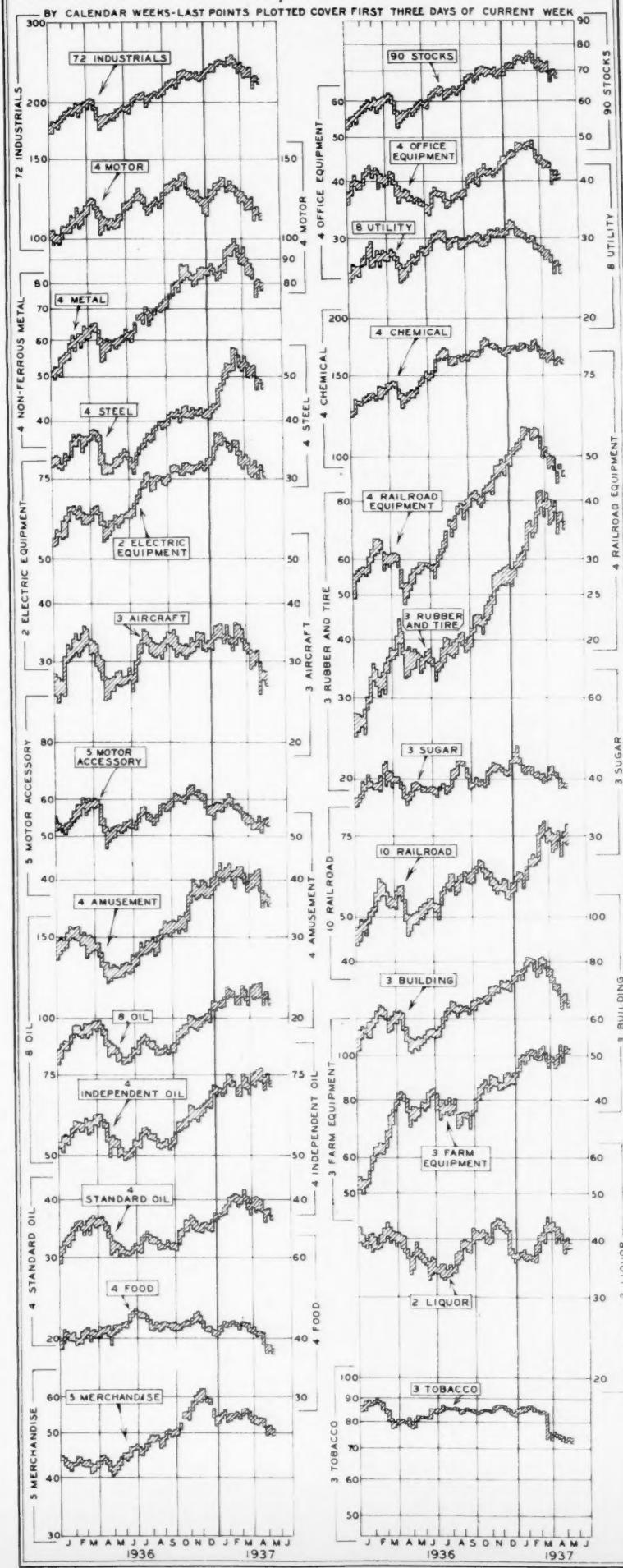
The thinness of the market has remained a most conspicuous factor with respect to practically all groups of stocks, and with very few exceptions fairly wide price fluctuations have occurred without a material change in turnover. This condition has been characteristic of the less well known issues for some time, but it has become increasingly true of market leaders as well, during recent weeks.

The behavior of the stock market indicates clearly the inclination of in-

vestors to await further developments, either political or economic, before deciding what course to follow. The fact that volume has tended to decrease as stocks have gone lower during the past two months makes it evident that the prevailing psychology is not definitely bearish. Leading business indices have followed mixed tendencies during the past several weeks. This conflict has created a situation in which business sentiment has been more responsive than usual to such factors as war dangers abroad, political uncertainties in this country and movements of commodity prices.

A more definite improvement in business, combined with the removal of some of the uncertainties which are disturbing to business men, should certainly provide the basis for a substantial recovery of many types of stocks from their current price levels. On the other hand, if busi-

THE ANNALIST WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF GROUP LEADERS



AVERAGE PRICE OF TEN HIGH GRADE RAILROAD BONDS				1936	
May.	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	
7.....	108.90	107.44	110.51	112.60	114.90
8.....	108.89	107.46	110.51	112.60	114.65
9.....	107.52	110.14	112.54	114.72	
10.....	108.84	107.54	110.14	112.18	
11.....	108.75	109.96	111.62	114.82	
12.....	108.86	107.45	109.82	114.89	
13.....	108.74	107.76	109.48	111.40	114.59

ness in general fails to make a satisfactory record during the next few months, or if adverse factors outside the business world itself should become more prominent, then larger-scale selling might develop which present conditions indicate could not be absorbed without serious losses.

Probably chief among the important business indexes to show a substantial improvement in recent weeks has been the seasonally adjusted index of freight carloadings. This improvement has not only placed the railroads in a more favorable position, but has also contributed substantial strength to the general business situation. Steel production has been fairly well maintained and automobile production, on a seasonally adjusted basis, has advanced, but there is still little indication of material improvement in the construction industry. Although commodity prices have not yet reversed their downward trend of the past month, the decline has proceeded at a more moderate rate.

Bond prices have, on the whole, not changed materially over the past week or two. An average of high-grade railroad issues has advanced moderately in the third minor recovery since the end of the decline two months ago. On this most recent improvement, high-grade rails have advanced slightly higher than in rallies at the end of March and the middle of April, but have still not definitely broken out of the generally horizontal area in which they have fluctuated since the middle of March. An average of second-grade rails has not changed appreciably. Utility bonds have worked a little lower, while industrials have tended to improve. Considering the bond market as a whole, there has been only a slight recovery from the decline which occurred from January to April.

S. F.

The Week in the Commodities: Grains and Textiles Lead Renewed Decline

WEAKNESS in the grains and textiles sent The Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices lower for the fifth consecutive week. The index declined to 142.2 on May 11, from 143.0 the Tuesday previous and a high since 1929 of 145.7, established on March 30 and April 6. Prices in general had appeared to be reaching a measure of stability last week, but renewed liquidation set in toward the week-end.

The grains were all lower, along with flour, while cotton and cotton goods and silk declined as well. Losses were also suffered by cattle and beef, lard, rice, cocoa, hides and tin. Advances, on the other hand, were made by butter and eggs, hogs, lambs, pork and hams, as well as rubber.

DAILY SPOT PRICES

	Moody's				
	Cotton	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Index
May 5	13.65	1.48%	1.47%	10.08	209.3
May 6	13.62	1.48%	1.52%	10.08	209.8
May 7	13.58	1.45%	1.51%	10.13	208.0
May 8	13.58	1.46	1.51%	10.24	203.2
May 10	13.40	1.45%	1.46%	10.24	206.7
May 11	13.26	1.42%	1.42%	10.24	204.7

Cotton — Middling upland, New York. Wheat — No. 2 red, c. i. f., domestic, New York. Corn — No. 2 yellow, New York. Hogs — Day's average, good and choice, Chicago. Moody's Index — Fifteen staple commodities: Dec. 31, 1931 = 100.0 (March 1, 1933 = 80.0). 1936.

WEEKLY FOREIGN WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

(Measured in currency of country; 22 primary commodities in terms of gold)

	Canada	U. K.	France	many	ities.
	1926	1926	July '14	1913	1928
Base	1926	1926	July '14	1913	1928
Day compiled	Fri	Sat	Sat	Wed	Sat
Week Ended:					
1937.					
Apr. 3	86.9	83.9	540	106.2	59.6
Apr. 10	86.7	83.4	542	106.2	58.0
Apr. 17	86.0	83.4	539	105.9	56.4
Apr. 24	85.8	82.3	537	105.6	56.5
May 1	85.1	82.4	533	...	56.2

COTTON

After showing strength during the first part of last week, the cotton market weakened again on more favorable weather and resumed its decline. May declined 30 points to 12.70, and Oct. 28 to 12.55-12.56. Spot middling, at 13.26, was 29 points off, while May Liverpool fell 12 points to 7.06d.

The market advanced further on last week Wednesday in a narrow uneventful market. Trading continued dull during the rest of the week, with prices sagging off. Inactivity in Worth Street, talk of mill curtailment and slow spot demand contributed to the market's lack of life. On Monday and Tuesday prices turned downward on better weather in the Cotton Belt, outside weakness and tired long liquidation.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded, as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

—Wk. End. Thursday Yr. 's May 6, Apr. 29, May 7, Chg. 1937. \$337 1936. P. C.

Movement Into Sight: During week... 69 136 70 — 1.4 Since Aug. 1... 12,366 11,650 + 6.1

Deliveries During Week: To domestic mills 118 138 88 + 34.1 To foreign mills... 98 86 125 — 21.6

To all mills... 216 224 213 + 1.4

Deliveries Since Aug. 1: To domestic mills 7,083 5,051 + 40.3 To foreign mills... 4,166 4,950 — 15.8

To all mills... 11,254 10,001 + 12.5

Exports: During week... 73 105 101 — 27.7 Since Aug. 1... 4,908 5,330 — 7.9

World Visible Supply (Thursday): World total... 4,361 4,506 4,755 — 8.2

Week's change... +142 —88 —143

U. S. A. only... 2,752 2,874 3,443 — 20.1

Certified Stocks: Thursday... 41 41 17 +141.2

+5,000 added Liverpool stock.

*Adjusted.

Generally speaking, the weather in the East and West has been better, while in the Central and Mississippi Valley areas it has been less satisfactory. The Caro-

linas, which had too much rainfall, have now had clearer weather, while Texas and Oklahoma had further needed precipitation. In the Central regions, however, cold weather and rains continued to hold back field work, germination and plant growth. A 12 per cent increase in acreage is looked for by Weil Brothers, which notes that crop preparations are well ahead of other seasons, but that the progress of the crop itself is some two weeks behind normal, owing to the rains and cool weather. December-April fertilizer sales in North and South Caro-

lina, Georgia and Alabama were reported at 3,154,000 tons, as against 2,486,000 a year ago.

Spot sales continued light, only 15,000 bales being sold during the week at the ten markets, as against 23,000 the week previous and 62,000 a year ago. Requests for the release of some 1,300,139 bales of loan cotton were received by the RFC through May 7, according to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Cloth sales last week, though still well below output, increased somewhat. Cloth prices weakened slightly. April cotton

consumption was estimated at 723,000 bales by The Journal of Commerce, the next highest month on record after the 779,000 bales consumed in March, and comparing with 577,000 in April, 1936.

THE GRAINS

Weakness again marked wheat prices last week, with May liquidation depressing that option the most. May closed Tuesday at \$1.22 1/4, off 6 1/4 cents, and September at \$1.14, off 2 cents. May Winnipeg dropped 3 1/4 cents to \$1.27 1/4, and October 1 1/4 cents to \$1.16 1/4. May Liverpool, at the equivalent of \$1.39 1/4, was 1/4 cent higher.

The market strengthened slightly on Wednesday of last week, although it failed to respond very much to the strength at Winnipeg and Liverpool on unfavorable reports from the Prairie Provinces. Thursday was dull, with Chicago prices changing little, although Liverpool was strong and corn in this country made a new twelve-year high. On Friday May liquidation, as well as local selling of July, carried prices off as weather news was slightly more favorable and Winnipeg showed weakness. The decline continued through the rest of the period on further May liquidation, and selling in anticipation of the crop report released after trading had closed Monday. The crop estimate was about as expected.

A Winter wheat crop of approximately 654 millions of bushels was estimated by the Department of Agriculture as of May 1, compared with 656 millions estimated as of April 1, 519 harvested last year and a 1928-32 average of 623 millions. Acreage indicated for harvest was reported at 47,410,000 acres, as against 37,608,000 last year and a 1928-32 average of 39,724,000. May 1 condition was placed at 77.4 per cent, as against 67.0 and 81.2, and the estimated yield per acre at 13.8 bushels, as against the same yield last year and 15.2 during 1928-32. The report states in part as follows:

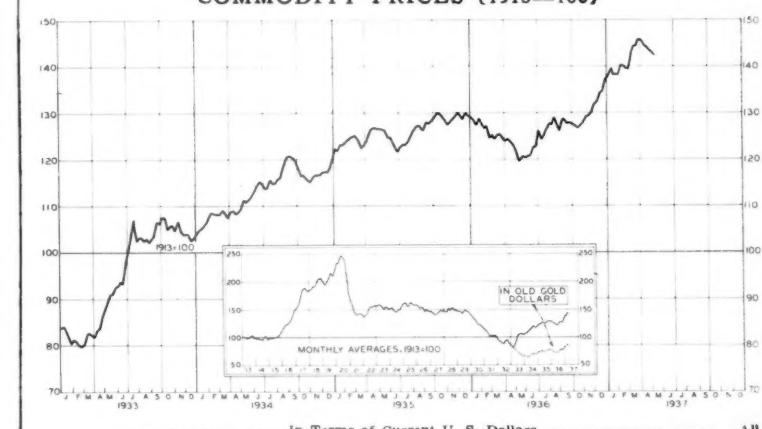
Prospective yields per harvested acre are generally below average, with the exception of the Far Southwest and a few Eastern States. This report does not take into consideration developments since May 1. Since that date, rainfall has continued to be below normal throughout the hard red Winter and Spring wheat belts. In the soft red Winter wheat area, however, rainfall since May 1 has been generally above normal. In the main Spring wheat area, the season is reported as somewhat later than average. In Minnesota and the Eastern third of the Dakotas, the moisture situation is regarded as satisfactory, but in Montana and the Western third of the Dakotas, dry conditions still prevail.

If the Winter wheat estimate proves warranted, Winter wheat output should about equal domestic needs. Present private estimates of the Spring wheat crop range around 200 millions, granted average weather conditions. Such an output would have to be either added to our stocks which are low at present, or else be exported. Whether the latter could be done without adverse effects on domestic prices depends largely on what happens to crops in other countries. New-crop contracts are now selling at a sufficient discount below Liverpool so that exports could be made at existing price relationships.

Canadian Spring wheat seedings are officially estimated at 24,367,000 acres, as against 24,779,700 in 1936 and a high mark of 26,646,100 in 1932.

Estimated European wheat requirements for the current season have been revised upward by Broomhall, the new figure being 464 millions of bushels, as

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1913=100)



*Preliminary. †Revised. Back figures: For weekly figures from April 26, 1927, to Dec. 3, 1935, see THE ANNALIST of June 22, 1934, page 963, and Dec. 27, 1935, page 899. Building materials temporarily omitted, pending revision of index.

SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

(New York Prices Except as Noted)

May 11, 1937. May 4, 1937. May 12, 1936.

1. Farm Products	2. Food Products	3. Textile Products	4. Fuels	5. Metals	6. Chemicals	7. Miscellaneous	All Com. In Old Dollar.
1936. May 12. 109.6	1936. 119.6	1936. 104.8	1936. 170.7	1936. 116.7	1936. 97.3	1936. 85.8	1936. 71.2
1937.							
Mar. 2. 144.7	131.1	130.0	171.5	128.7	98.9	100.6	82.4
Mar. 3. 142.8	132.8	132.0	171.5	141.0	98.9	102.0	84.6
Mar. 16. 150.1	134.0	134.4	171.5	142.7	98.9	105.0	85.2
Mar. 23. 151.2	134.4	134.4	171.5	142.4	98.9	105.7	85.4
Mar. 30. 154.1	132.8	135.2	172.0	142.8	98.9	107.5	85.7
Apr. 6. 152.8	131.7	136.0	176.7	141.9	99.6	107.1	86.1
Apr. 13. 150.7	130.3	134.8	176.7	141.1	99.6	106.8	84.2
Apr. 20. 150.7	130.5	134.2	176.7	139.1	99.6	106.2	85.2
Apr. 27. 149.1	130.3	132.2	176.7	139.1	99.6	105.2	84.8
May 4. 148.2	129.9	+132.0	176.7	138.4	99.6	105.2	84.5
May 11. 146.2	129.8	131.0	176.7	138.4	99.6	105.5	84.0

†Prices for previous Friday. ††Closing prices of nearest future contract. \$Domestic.

MAY 14.

against 448 previously anticipated. This increase of 16 millions may have to be supplemented by a further increase of 8 millions for Germany. The additional requirements are expected to be provided chiefly by Canada and Australia. Non-European requirements are unchanged at 120 millions, the world total being therefore increased to 584 millions, from 568.

MOVEMENT OF UNITED STATES WHEAT

(Thousands; exports as reported by the Department of Commerce, visible supplies as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade)

	W/E Ended Saturday	May 8, May 1, May 9,
Exports:		1937. 1937. 1936.
Wheat (bus.)	66	84 13
Since July 1.	1,948	145
Flour (bus.) ^a	45	44 23
Since July 1 ^a	1,271	1,318
Total (bus.) ^a	278	291 121
Since July 1 ^a	7,922	6,340

Wheat Imports From Canada:

	For consumption, duty paid (bus.)	122 346 435
Since July 1.	28,830	28,481
Into bonded mills for grinding (bus.)	223	211 327
Since July 1.	11,779	9,981

Stocks:

Visible supply at w/e-end (bus.) 20,617 23,272 34,729

^a Including flour milled in bond from Canada's wheat. ^b Flour converted to wheat at 4.7 bushels to the barrel. ^c Revised.

MOVEMENT OF CANADIAN WHEAT

(Thousands of bushels, wheat only; as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	Week Ended Friday	Apr. 30, Apr. 23, May 1, 1937. 1937. 1936.
Exports, inc. from U. S. ports ^b	2,644	1,774 4,002

Exports for season^c 150,726 149,964

Elevator stocks and afloat at week-end^c 72,228 75,672 199,417

^a Including also exports into U. S. for U. S. consumption. ^b Since Aug. 1, 1936 and 1935. ^c Including stocks at U. S. ports, and, in 1936-37 season, in rail transit. ^d Revised.

WORLD WHEAT SHIPMENTS

(Thousands of bushels, flour in equivalent bushels of wheat; as reported by Broomhall)

	Week Ended	Aug. 1 to May 1, 1937. May 2, 1936. May 2, 1935.
From:		
North America	3,121	6,008 165,914 157,576
Argentina	2,577	1,152 145,092 59,986
Australia	1,113	1,472 76,512 87,613
Russia	Nil	232 88 29,024
Danube	2,368	248 62,232 18,064
India	104	Nil 8,672 256
Other	1,312	784 13,200 20,504
Total	10,595	9,896 471,766 373,023

May corn made new twelve-year highs last week, but May liquidation this week carried prices considerably lower, with net losses of 5 cents for the May option, and of 2½ and 1¾ for July and September respectively.

Oats and rye showed losses of up to 4 cents for oats and 2 cents for rye, in sympathy with weakness in the other grains. Rye production was estimated at 42,913,000 bushels, as of May 1, as against 25,554,000 produced last year and 58,597,000 in 1935.

SUGAR

The domestic sugar futures market (contract No. 3) passed an uneventful and quiet week, closing irregularly higher and lower. Raws were unchanged at 3.45. The AAA reported that out of the total 1937 quota of 4,798,430 short tons for offshore areas, 2,038,785 tons had been charged off to April 30.

The "world" or No. 4 contract showed net gains of 1 to 2½ points, also in dull trading, after having, however, risen considerably higher before the general commodity weakness sent quotations lower on Monday and Tuesday. Details of the quotas under the international agreement

were released, Java leading with 1,050,000 metric tons, out of a total of 3,622,500, and Cuba following with 940,000.

COFFEE

Coffee futures continued their rise last week, with gains of up to 43 points for the Santos and up to 20 for the new "Rio." Brazilian support of the May Santos continued outstanding. Behind the advance, besides the Brazilian support, were a variety of rumors, of more or less reliability, including a proposal for a world coffee conference after the style of the recent sugar gathering, and reports that Colombia was increasing her export tax to 25 cents a bag.

COCOA

The cocoa market broke badly last week, with net losses of 57 to 74 points, the main decline taking place on Tuesday on the latest increase in the estimate of the Gold Coast crop. The current estimate for the major crop is now 270,000 tons, as against estimates previously as low as 220,000; the series of increases has discouraged the market more than one or two large raises might have done. New York warehouse stocks made a new high of 1,172,821 bags on Tuesday, as against 1,098,306 a week earlier and 806,673 a year ago.

HIDES

Future prices for hides closed 6 to 18 points lower Tuesday. Trading in spots was inactive, although some commentators regarded the lack of activity as only temporary.

RUBBER

The rubber market was again marked by wide oscillations, although trading was in somewhat lighter volume. Prices rose over 1 cent last week on aggressive shortcovering, but the gains were largely wiped out Monday as the shortcovering ceased and as stoploss orders were touched off. Closing quotations Tuesday were 31 to 42 points above the week previous.

SILK

Silk futures closed the week Tuesday 2 to 3½ points lower. The spot crack price dropped 3 cents to \$1.85. Japanese markets showed small losses.

WOOL

In a somewhat quieter week, wool top futures declined 5 to 12 points. The spot exchange price was unchanged at 117.0. Foreign prices were higher. The third series of London wool sales closed May 6 with no distinct market trend, with quotations varying higher and lower.

COTTONSEED OIL

Cottonseed oil futures declined further last week in quiet trading, losses of 52 to 67 points for the period reflecting liquidation due to lower cotton, corn and lard prices.

THE NON-FERROUS METALS

The nonferrous metals were uneventful last week, partly in sympathy with the coronation holidays in London. "Export" copper stood at 14.20-14.25 Tuesday, as against 14.25-14.35 a week previous, and tin at 54%, as against 55%. Silver, lead and zinc were unchanged at 45, 6.00-6.05 and 6.75.

WINTHROP W. CASE.

"OLD" COMMODITY FUTURE PRICES

First Two Days, Week Ended	May 8, 1937. May 1, 1937. —Contract Range.
Corn—"Old" ^a :	High. Low. Close.
May 1. 1.33% 1.28 1.25% t	1.30% 1.24% 1.30% 1.24% 1.33% May 7 85% July 29
July 1. 1.19% 1.15% 1.14% t	1.14% 1.14% 1.14% 1.14% 1.22% Apr. 6 85% Oct. 1
Wool Tops—"Old" ^a :	
May 108.0 108.0 108.0 b	108.5 108.5 108.5 118.0 Jan. 7 94.5 July 2
July 106.0 b	109.5 108.4 109.5 108.4 115.0 Jan. 12 100.0 Oct. 27

^a Asked. ^b Bid. ^c Nominal. ^d Traded. ^e Bid and asked. ^f Trading suspended as of close of Jan. 19, except for purposes of liquidation.

COMMODITY FUTURE PRICES (Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)

Daily Range

Cotton:	May. High. Low.
May 3.	12.96 12.89 13.05 12.88 12.80 12.65 12.77 12.61 12.78 12.65 12.80 12.69
May 4.	13.04 12.87 13.13 13.01 12.90 12.78 12.87 12.76 12.91 12.80 12.91 12.84
May 5.	13.12 13.05 13.19 13.09 12.94 12.87 12.92 12.83 12.96 12.89 12.98 12.92
May 6.	13.11 12.92 13.19 13.03 12.96 12.82 12.93 12.80 12.96 12.85 13.00 12.88
May 7.	13.12 13.00 13.17 13.05 12.93 12.83 12.88 12.81 12.92 12.84 12.96 12.87
May 8.	13.07 12.99 13.10 13.04 12.88 12.82 12.85 12.79 12.89 12.84 12.91 12.88
Week's range.	13.12 12.87 13.19 12.88 12.96 12.65 12.93 12.61 12.96 12.65 13.00 12.69
May 10.	13.04 12.85 13.08 12.85 12.86 12.62 12.63 12.58 12.85 12.64 12.90 12.70
May 11.	12.80 12.70 12.87 12.73 12.65 12.53 12.63 12.50 12.65 12.52 12.69 12.58
May 11 close.	12.70t
Contract range	14.70 10.39 14.59 11.41 13.98 11.05 13.93 11.56 13.94 11.70 13.97 12.55
range	{ Mr. 30 My. 28 Mr. 30 Nv. 12 Ap. 5 Nv. 12 Ap. 5 De. 17 Ap. 5 Fe. 6 Ap. 5 Ap. 29

Wheat:	High. Low.
May 3.	1.32% 1.30% 1.20% 1.18% 1.17% 1.16% 1.17% 1.16%
May 4.	1.31% 1.28% 1.19% 1.17% 1.16% 1.15% 1.17% 1.16%
May 5.	1.29% 1.28% 1.19% 1.18% 1.17% 1.16% 1.17% 1.16%
May 6.	1.30% 1.29% 1.20% 1.19% 1.18% 1.17% 1.17% 1.16%
May 7.	1.29% 1.26% 1.19% 1.17% 1.16% 1.15% 1.17% 1.16%
May 8.	1.26% 1.25% 1.17% 1.15% 1.14% 1.13% 1.14% 1.13%
Week's range.	1.32% 1.25% 1.20% 1.15% 1.14% 1.13% 1.14% 1.13%
May 10.	1.25% 1.24% 1.24% 1.23% 1.22% 1.21% 1.22% 1.21%
May 11.	1.24% 1.23% 1.21% 1.20% 1.19% 1.18% 1.19% 1.18%
May 11 close.	1.22% ^t
Contract range	{ 1.45% 1.05% 1.30% 0.96% 1.27% 1.07%
range	{ Apr. 5 Sept. 1 Apr. 5 Oct. 2 Mar. 29 Jan. 28

Wheat:	High. Low.
May 3.	1.32% 1.30% 1.20% 1.18% 1.17% 1.16% 1.17% 1.16%
May 4.	1.31% 1.28% 1.19% 1.17% 1.16% 1.15% 1.17% 1.16%
May 5.	1.29% 1.28% 1.19% 1.18% 1.17% 1.16% 1.17% 1.16%
May 6.	1.30% 1.29% 1.20% 1.19% 1.18% 1.17% 1.17% 1.16%
May 7.	1.29% 1.26% 1.19% 1.17% 1.16% 1.15% 1.17% 1.16%
May 8.	1.26% 1.25% 1.17% 1.15% 1.14% 1.13% 1.14% 1.13%
Week's range.	1.32% 1.25% 1.20% 1.15% 1.14% 1.13% 1.14% 1.13%
May 10.	1.25% 1.24% 1.24% 1.23% 1.22% 1.21% 1.22% 1.21%
May 11.	1.24% 1.23% 1.21% 1.20% 1.19% 1.18% 1.19% 1.18%
May 11 close.	1.22% ^t
Contract range	{ 1.45% 1.05% 1.30% 0.96% 1.27% 1.07%
range	{ Apr. 5 Sept. 1 Apr. 5 Oct. 2 Mar. 29 Jan. 28

Traded week ended Friday, May 7, 163,041,000 bushels; previous week, 249,148,000.

Weekly Range

First Two Days, Week Ended	Week Ended	Week Ended	Contract Range
May 15, 1937.	May 15, 1937.	May 15, 1937.	Contract Range
Corn—"New": High. Low. Close.	High. Low. Close.	High. Low. Close.	High. Low. High. Date. Low. Date.
May 15, 1937.	1.32% 1.24% 1.26 t	1.30% 1.24% 1.33% May 7 85% July 29	1.35% 1.29% 1.33% May 7 85% July 29
July 15, 1937.	1.21% 1.15% 1.14% t	1.20% 1.15% 1.14% t	1.21% 1.17% 1.20% 1.13% 1.25% May 7 85% July 29
Sept. 15, 1937.	1.24% 1.15% 1.14% t	1.10% 1.08% 1.06%	

Canadian Business—News: Building Demand Rises; Relief Expenditures Cut

An outstanding development of the past week was the Federal Government's decision to cut grants-in-aids to the provinces by about 25 per cent in the current fiscal year. General business activity continued at a comparatively high level, as industries depressed by the Oshawa strike resumed large-scale operations. Freight car loadings for the final week of April turned upward. Commodity prices continued to give ground. Construction in April again showed a sharp increase.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce in its May letter reports that "the strong industrial advance which marked Canadian business in March continued throughout April, except in those districts affected by the strike of automotive workers." The letter continues, in part:

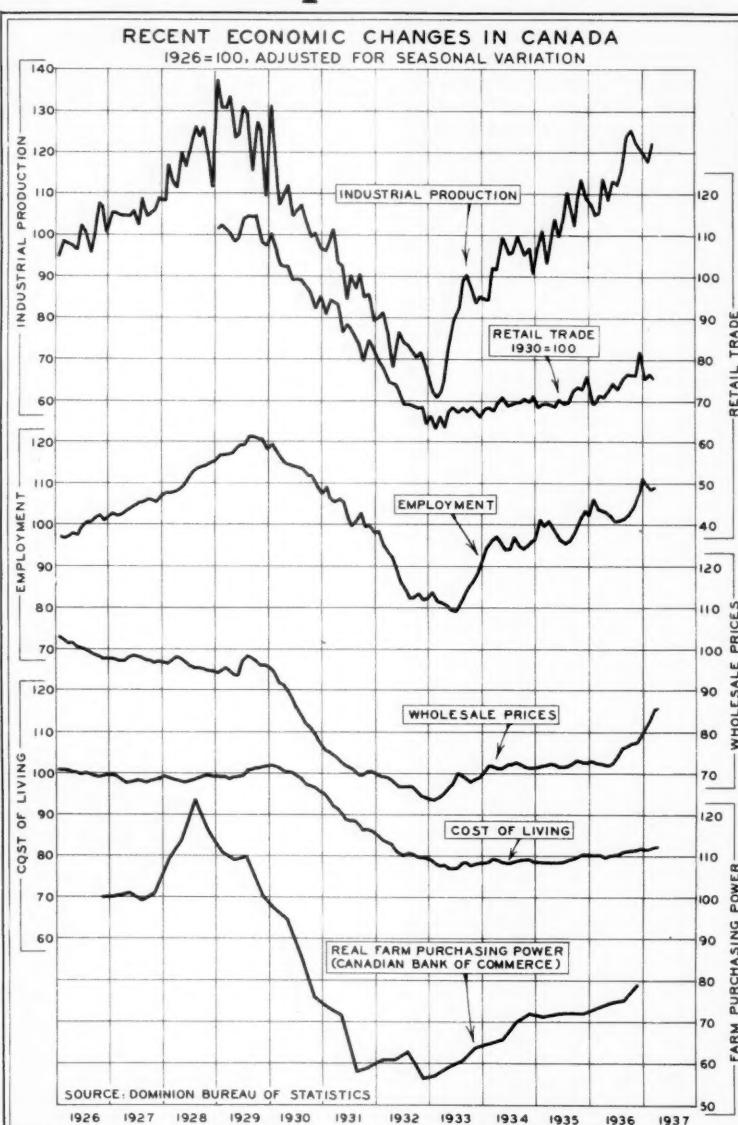
This strike had far-reaching effects, for it slowed operations at numerous plants from which the automobile industry, operating during the first quarter of the year at a rate 43 per cent higher than in the like quarter of 1936, drew many of its requirements. Thus, a large number of employees in these associated plants, most of whom were not directly interested in the Oshawa affair, were deprived for about a fortnight of the highest earnings available in several years. Exceptional activity continued, however, at one automotive center outside the strike zone, for part of April on a much higher scale than at any time since 1929.

The most recent advance in the non-automotive field was due mainly to an increase of more than seasonal proportions in the production of textiles, machinery and other heavy equipment (as several plants swung into operation on orders for railway and military equipment) and particularly to a marked increase in new construction contracts.

Forestry operations expanded greatly, with a continued heavy demand for pulp and paper and with the return to more favorable conditions in the Pacific Coast lumber district.

Building Demand Sharply Higher

Construction in Canada during the last two months has shown very encouraging increases, although activity still remains at a comparatively low level. Contracts awarded last month, according to MacLean Building Reports, totaled \$24,426,600, as against \$16,058,100 a month be-



Government, Municipal, Public Utility, Corporation and Mining Securities

JOHNSTON AND WARD

Royal Bank Building
MONTREAL

Members: Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Branches: Montreal, Que.; Kingston, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; London, Ont.; Halifax, N. S.; Moncton, N. B.; Sydney, N. S.; Saint John, N. B.

fore and \$9,815,100 a year before. That is the highest April total since 1930, when awards amounted to \$48,779,000. For April, 1929, awards totaled \$43,328,000. The gain over April, 1936, amounted to nearly 150 per cent.

The largest percentage gains over a year ago were shown by the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. That was due partly to the fact that last year activity in those Provinces was at a low level. Ontario also showed a substantial gain, while moderate increases were recorded

in Quebec and British Columbia. The following table gives construction contracts awarded by Provinces:

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED

(Thousands of Dollars)

	1937.	1936.
Ontario	11,386	4,492
Quebec	4,545	3,440
British Columbia	878	703
Maritime Provinces	5,089	395
Prairie Provinces	2,530	785

Contracts awarded in the first four months of the current year amounted to \$55,835,700 as compared with \$41,942,300

in the corresponding period of last year.

The sharp rise in new building demand in the last two months of course is a very favorable development. If the upward trend continues during the coming months, the business picture will become much better balanced. In many respects the situation in Canada is similar to that in the United States. Although industrial production recovered sharply, building activity remained at a comparatively low level. That accounts partly for the large number of persons still unemployed. On April 1, 1937, the building employment index, adjusted for seasonal variation, stood at 44.6 as compared with 109.2 for all industries. The highway construction index partly due to government expenditures stood at a higher level although it was substantially lower than a year before. The index on April 1 was 89.4 as against 144.4 a year before. Government public works expenditures have been curtailed in recent months. Although this may hamper the building industry somewhat, it is nevertheless a constructive development since it assists the government in attaining a balanced budget.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

	(Thousands of Dollars)
Revenue—	
Customs	74,475
Excise	175,793
Postoffice	30,191
Income tax	98,544
Miscellaneous	21,852
Total	400,856
Special receipts	1,980
Disbursements—	
Total current expenditure	326,961
Total special expenditure	98,978
Total capital expenditure and non-active loans	5,409
Total	431,348
Loans and investments	39,439
Total	470,787

337,366
296

337,662

320,491

108,648

7,099

436,238

60,017

496,255

Another step toward a balanced budget was taken last week when the government announced a reduction of about 25 per cent in grants-in-aid to the Provinces. Business interests should be heartened by this move since it indicates that the tax burden will not be increased. Direct relief expenditures have been cut to \$19,500,000 this year from \$28,930,000.

Unemployment relief outlays have been a heavy drain on the Dominion budget. Beginning with expenditures of less than \$5,000,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, the relief burden rose to \$81,000,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936. Only a slight reduction occurred last year, relief expenditures being slightly less than \$80,000,000. For the present fiscal year, such expenditures will be scaled down to \$50,000,000. Such a reduction, if accompanied

Canadian Unlisted Bonds

Following are the closing bid and asked quotations as of May 11, as furnished by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada:

PROVINCIAL

Bid Asked

Br Columbia 6s. '47... 102 103

Do 4½s. '53... 94 95

Manitoba 6s. '47... 96 97

Do 4s. '50... 84 86

Do 4½s. '56... 84 90

Do 5½s. '58... 93 94½

New Brunswick 5½s. '50, 111 113

Do 3s. '51... 108 110

Do 4½s. '61... 105 106½

Nova Scotia 3s. '47... 94 95

Do 3s. '52... 92½ 93½

Do 4½s. '52... 105½ 106

Do 5s. '59... 113½ 114½

Do 4½s. '60... 106 107½

Ontario 5½s. '47... 114½ 115½

Do 5s. '48... 112½ 113

Do 4½s. '49... 108½ 109

Do 3s. '51... 94½ 95

Do 4s. '62... 104

Do 4½s. '68... 112

Quebec 2½s. '44... 97½ 98½

Do 3s. '51... 95½ 96

Do 4½s. '58... 107½ 108

Do 4½s. '63... 108½ 110

RAIL AND NAVIGATION BONDS

Bid Asked

Can Atlantic 4s. '55... 92½ 94½

C P R 3s. '45... 95½ 96½

Do 3½s. '51... 99½ 100½

Do 4s. '49... 102½ 103½

Do 6s. '42... 107½ 108½

Do 4½s. '44... 102 102½

Can S S 6s. '41... 68 69

UTILITIES

Inter Power 6s. '55... 84½ 85½

Do 5½s. '58... 102½ 103½

Avon Riv Pow 5s. '64... 98½ 99½

Avalon Tel 5½s. '48... 102

Beauharnois 5s. '73... 57½ 58½

Bell Tel 5s. '55... 113½ 115½

Do 5s. '57... 118 120

Do 5s. '60... 118½ 120

B C Tel 4½s. '61... 103½ 104½

B C Pow 4½s. '60... 95 96½

Calgary Pow 5s. '60... 95 96½

Do 5s. '64... 94 95

Can Nor Pow 5s. '53... 103½ 104

Dom Gas & El 6½s. '45... 92½ 93½

East Kootenay 7s. '42... 99

Gatineau Pow 5s. '56... 100 101½

Hamilton By Prod 5s. '55... 98½ 99½

Hy Elec B & S 6s. '57... 100½

Int H Elec 6s. '44... 75 76

BID ASKED

INDUSTRIALS

Bid Asked

Abitibi 5s. '53... 101

Acadia Sugar 4½s. '55... 98½

Alb Pac Grain 5s. '46... 98½

Alb Sugar 4s. '51... 98½

Brown Co 5½s. '46... 90

Do 5½s. '50... 90

B A Oil 4s. '45... 102

Can Canners 4s. '51... 98

Can Cement 4½s. '51... 102½

Can P & P Inv 5s. '58... 84

Can Int Paper 6s. '49... 101

Can Paper 5½s. '61... 89½

Consol P 5½s. '61... 64½

Cumberland R & C 5s. '50... 100½

Dom Coal 6s. '55... 101

Dom Steel & C 6½s. '55... 108

Dom Tar 4½s. '51... 99

Dom Tissue 4½s. '55... 98

Domanacone P 4½s. '56... 82

Dryden 6s. '49... 102½

East Danion 6s. '49... 85

Frasco Co 6s. '50... 103½

Famous Players 4½s. '51... 96

Do 4½s. '58... 97

Foreign Pwr Secs 6s. '49... 73

Gt Lakes Paper 5s. '55... 92½

Gypsum, & A 5½s. '50... 102½

Int B & S 4½s. '65... 66½

Int H Elec 6s. '44... 75 76

Int P & P Inv 5s. '58... 65

Int P & P Inv 5s. '5

Canadian Stock Prices Lose Ground in Dull Market; Golds at New Low for Year

CANADIAN stocks drifted through a week of dull trading and generally easier prices. The majority of traders and speculators were apparently discussing the British coronation and other current topics and permitting the ticker tape to find its own way.

Volume of trading declined sharply during the week. On last Friday total sales on the Toronto Stock Exchange were only 422,000 shares as compared with more than twice as many in the preceding week and about 2,900,000 shares on April 20. Conditions were no better in Montreal. Sales fell below 100,000 shares a day in the latter part of last week. The market was a little more active during the short Saturday session and on the following Monday.

Perhaps the feature of the week was a further decline in mining shares. All of the rally which took place following the sharp decline in the latter part of March was erased by the week's liquidation of mining securities. The index of twenty gold-mining stocks compiled by the Toronto Stock Exchange, for example, slumped from a high of 131.14 on May 1 to a low of 121.66 on May 10, a decline of more than 7 per cent in but little more than a week. The Exchange's index of miscellaneous mines has not fared so badly but even that has lost 5 per cent since the beginning of this month.

Should mining stocks rebound from the present level it would form a "double bottom," in the phraseology of the chart readers. Such a formation would be

considered favorable but the rally, if any, should be accompanied by more volume than at present.

Following the brief rally of last week paper stocks turned weak. In the past month or more some paper securities have lost a good deal of ground and a large portion of the paper profits which were built up so quickly on the rise have been washed away.

Consolidated Paper was unusually active and lost more than 2 points to end

couraged new selling the moment the general list turned lower. Dominion Bridge, National Steel Car and Canadian Car all lost more than a point. Steel of Canada was relatively steady around the 80 mark. Canadian Bronze was inactive. United Steel slipped further to around 7 and is now 3 points under the high of a month ago.

Traders in building stocks closed their eyes to the fact that Canadian construction in April was 150 per cent

which are tending to increase, despite returning prosperity."

"A solution of the tangled railway problem is still most urgently required," he said. "The tremendous waste involved in the operation of duplicate services continues."

Reviewing the company's operations during the year, Sir Edward said:

"Notwithstanding the diminution in earnings from grain and grain products, following the poor harvest of the past season, gross earnings of your company for the first quarter of 1937 increased 8.1 per cent, net earnings increased 28.8 per cent, passenger earnings increased 5.6 per cent and freight earnings increased 7.6 per cent. Car loadings of pulp and paper increased 19.4 per cent, lumber 32.0 per cent, ore 26.4 per cent and manufactures and miscellaneous 26.0 per cent. These increases are indications of the economic recovery in Canada, except in the construction trades and agriculture."

Steamship traffic on the Atlantic and Pacific was reported to have shown improvement.

To meet conditions, Sir Edward said, the Canadian Pacific had speeded up train schedules, inaugurated pick-up and delivery services, increased the use of motor vehicles and made numerous rate adjustments.

With respect to the Trans-Canada Air Lines, he said that, notwithstanding that the Canadian Pacific was to provide one-half the capital, the government proposed that three directors be selected by it, three by the Canadian National and three by the Canadian Pacific. It was felt that it would not be in the interest of the company to join unless it could do so as an equal partner and not with a minority representative after providing one-half the capital.

Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation

—A. Cross, president, told stockholders at their annual meeting in Montreal last week that business of the company this year will be substantially better than in 1936. Mr. Cross said the steel plant is now operating at capacity, as against 96 per cent of capacity a year ago, and that sales to Great Britain probably will be less than last year.

Howey Gold Mines, Ltd., reports for 1936 net income of \$197,426, equal to 4 cents each on 5,000,000 capital shares, as against \$211,282, or 4 cents a share, the year before.

Canadian Mines

Opportunities for comparatively high interest yields on safe, stable, permanent investments, with the likelihood of substantial capital appreciation, are available in seasoned and expanding mining companies.

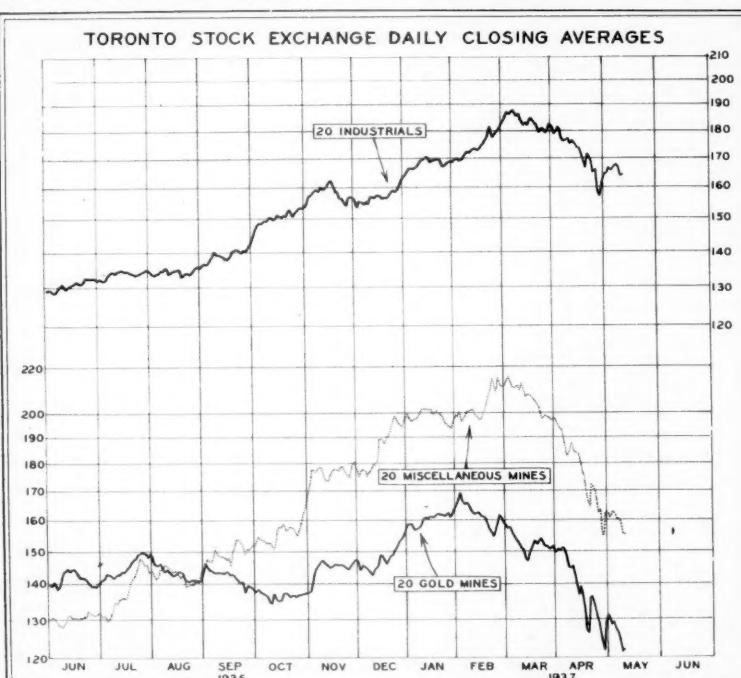
DRAPER DOBIE & CO.

Established 1924
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
330 BAY Street ADELAIDE 9171
TORONTO, CANADA

Financial News

Brewing Corporation of Canada, Ltd.—By an order in council dated April 21, 1937, the name of the company was changed to Canadian Breweries, Ltd.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company—Sir Edward Beatty, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting in Montreal last week that "strong action on the part of all governmental authorities will be required to curb the relief expenditures



Toronto Stock Exchange Daily Closing Averages

	Twenty Industrials.	Twenty Golds.	Twenty Misc. Mines.
May 5	166.16	127.05	168.81
May 6	167.00	126.56	160.23
May 7	167.91	126.84	160.03
May 8	167.36	124.72	158.95
May 10	164.07	121.66	155.19
May 11	164.46	122.10	155.26

Shares Sold.

	Week Ended—	May 8, 1937.	May 9, 1936.
Monday	849,500	1,753,068	
Tuesday	648,800	2,552,981	
Wednesday	520,200	3,048,043	
Thursday	464,300	2,640,783	
Friday	422,000	2,013,086	
Saturday	337,500	1,580,118	
Total	3,242,300	13,588,079	

the week around 16. Abitibi slumped to under 9 as compared with 10 in the preceding week. The preferred, which rushed up more than 10 points last week, ran into some liquidation and lost most of its gain. It closed around 62.

Howard Smith and Bathurst, class A, were fractionally lower with little interest being shown in the shares. Fraser and Price Brothers, new stock, lost more than 2 points. Rolland was dull but firm.

Utility stocks turned downward to test the lows established on April 28. As a group, such stocks closed near the lows for the week and but slightly above the lows for the year. Declines were not large but the utilities have been scraping the bottom to such an extent that by even losing fractions the group sinks into new low territory.

Further selling swept the market for steel stocks during the past week. During last week's rally this group failed to rise as briskly as did the main body of securities and this fact may have en-

hanced the weakness in high grade preferred stocks which sell at large premiums. Many of such securities reach a new low price on almost every sale. Liquidation is not pressing but persistent. Doubtless the possibility of higher interest rates is playing a part in the down trend in high grade preferreds while the speculative issues do no worse than the general list.

The market for bank stocks was dull. Little recovery was shown from last week's selling which carried some down more than 10 points.

Financial News

Brewing Corporation of Canada, Ltd.—By an order in council dated April 21, 1937, the name of the company was changed to Canadian Breweries, Ltd.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company—Sir Edward Beatty, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting in Montreal last week that "strong action on the part of all governmental authorities will be required to curb the relief expenditures

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Financial News of the Week

PROFITS of motor accessory companies in the first quarter of this year were highly favorable in spite of the fact that serious strikes hindered operations in automobile manufacturing plants during a part of the period. According to indices of the Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association, original equipment shipments in the first quarter of this year by automobile accessory companies were 17.4 per cent above the corresponding months of 1936. Shipments, however, were below the unusually high level which prevailed in the final quarter of last year. After adjustment for seasonal variation, original equipment shipments in December, 1936, reached an all-time high record with the exception of October, 1925.

Service parts shipped in the first three months of this year were 12.3 per cent higher than a year ago and slightly under the final quarter of 1936. Shipments of service parts over a period of years have shown far greater stability than any other division of the automobile accessory industry.

Accessories ordered in the first quarter of this year slumped 30 per cent under the corresponding period of 1936. This drop is largely accounted for by the fact that 1937 model cars include more accessories as original equipment than did the 1936 models. Accessory shipments in the first quarter of 1936 were only slightly below the all-time high reached in 1925, which fact makes the figures for the first three months of this year appear somewhat worse than they actually are.

Earnings of the Timken Roller Bearing Company in the first quarter amounted to \$2,880,000, after seasonal adjustment. This was the highest since the final three months of 1929, with the exception of the December quarter of 1936, when \$3,132,000 was earned.

Profits of the company for all of last year reached \$3.84 a common share, the highest since 1929, when \$6.20 was earned. In spite of the higher profits in 1929, Timken paid \$3.75 a share in dividends last year, as compared with \$3 in 1929.

Table I shows important items from the financial reports of the company since 1929. For figures going back to 1924 see THE ANNALIST of Dec. 14, 1934.

Although operations of the Electric Auto-Lite Company in the first quarter were hindered by the strikes at the Chrysler plants, the enterprise reported satisfactory earnings for the period. Seasonally adjusted profits amounted to \$1,164,000 in the quarter ended March 31, 1937, as compared with \$1,368,000 in the preceding three months and but \$789,000 in the first quarter of 1936.

TABLE II. ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE CO.

Quarters	Ended:	Net Income.	~Earned a Sh.
	Mar. 31—	\$852,515	\$19.02 \$.66
	1936.....	1,228,135	27.40 .96
	1937.....	1,503,363	33.54 1.21
June 30—	1935.....	648,993	14.48 .49
	1936.....	436,752	9.74 .30
	1937.....	886,805	19.79 .68
Sept. 30—	1935.....	1,130,045	25.21 .89
	1936.....	1,295,979	28.82 .99
Dec. 31—	1935.....	1,130,045	25.21 .89
	1936.....	1,295,979	28.82 .99

[†]No provisions made for Federal surtax.

For 1936 the company earned \$4,538,-662, before undistributed profits taxes, as compared with \$2,908,797 in the preceding year. Such earnings were equal to \$3.54 and \$2.20 a common share, respectively.

Electric Auto-Lite recently called all of its \$7 preferred stock at \$110 a share and accrued dividends. In the latter

part of March the New York Stock Exchange listed \$10,000,000 of the company's 4 per cent debentures due Feb. 1, 1952. A portion of the proceeds from the bonds was used to retire the preferred stock.

Table II gives quarterly earnings of the company for recent periods. For data going back to 1924 see THE ANNALIST of July 19, 1935.

Actual earnings of the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation in the first

three months of this year were only slightly below the all-time high record established in the initial quarter of 1929. Profits in the quarter ended March 31, 1937, after adjustment for seasonal variation, amounted to \$852,000, as compared with \$778,000 in the previous quarter and \$195,000 in the first three months of 1936.

According to reliable sources, a large part of the company's earnings in the first quarter of this year came from inventory profits realized on the sale of about 10,000,000 pounds of copper at an average of 16 cents a pound. Bohn still holds rather substantial amounts of the red metal.

TABLE III. BOHN ALUMINUM AND BRASS CORP.

Quarters	Ended:	Net Income.	~Earned a Sh.
	Mar. 31—	\$335,129	\$.95
	1936.....	992,288	2.82
June 30—	1935.....	398,206	1.13
	1936.....	358,714	1.02
Sept. 30—	1935.....	148,744	.42
	1936.....	307,693	.87
Dec. 31—	1935.....	487,264	...
	1936.....	578,365	...

[†]No provisions made for Federal surtax.

Based on 352,418 shares.

Table III shows quarterly earnings of the company in the past two years. Figures back to 1924 were published in THE ANNALIST of July 10, 1936.

INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.—The company proposes to spend \$1,130,000 on new facilities at its plant in Euclid, a suburb, for the manufacture of two new models and has sent notices to stockholders calling a special meeting for May 19 to authorize an issue of 100,000 shares of \$50 par, 4% per cent cumulative preferred stock.

Carib Syndicate, Ltd. (4-16-37)—Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common capital stock, or at the option of the holder, one-quarter of a share of stock for each share held, the company announced yesterday. The dividend is payable on June 7 to stock of record of May 14.

The letter said that, in order for a stockholder to exercise his option to receive payment of the dividend in stock, the company must have received notice of such election by May 29. Otherwise the dividend will be paid in cash.

Container Corporation of America (5-22-36)—The company has filed statement with the SEC covering 130,708 shares of \$20 capital stock offered first to stockholders through subscription warrants at \$23 a share and the unsubscribed portion through underwriters at the market price.

Crane Company (5-7-37)—The company has filed with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933 a registration statement covering 192,803 shares of \$100-par cumulative convertible preferred stock, 2,313,628 rights to subscribe to the preferred stock and 385,606 shares of \$25-par common stock to be reserved for conversion of the preferred. The dividend rate on the preferred stock is to be given in an amendment to the statement.

Of the net proceeds, \$17,047,790 will be used to redeem on Sept. 15, at \$110 a share, 145,889 shares of outstanding 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, or to buy such shares before then at not more than \$110.

The underwriters and the percentage of unsubscribed shares to be purchased by each, follow:

Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., 25 per cent; Clark, Dodge & Co., 15 per cent; the Lee Higginson Corporation, 7½ per cent; Edward B. Smith & Co., 7 per cent; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., 7 per cent; Blyth & Co., Inc., 5 per cent; Dominick & Dominick, 5 per cent; Hornblower & Weeks, 5 per cent; Kidder Peabody & Co., 5 per cent; Charles D. Barney & Co., 3 per cent; Blair, Bonner & Co., 3 per cent; the Central Republic Company, 3 per cent; Glore, Forgan & Co., 3 per cent; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., 3 per cent; White, Weld & Co., 3 per cent.

The price at which the stock may be offered to the public, conversion prices and underwriting discounts or commissions are to be given in an amendment to the statement.

B. F. Goodrich Company (3-19-37)—S. B. Robertson, formerly executive vice president,

BOHN ALUMINUM AND BRASS CORPORATION

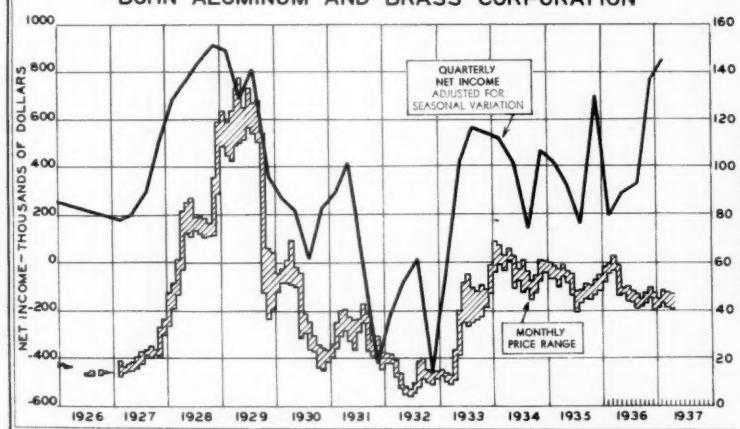


Table I. Timken Roller Bearing Company

(Thousands)

Years Ended	Gross Profit	Net Profit	Earned a Share.	Total Divs. Paid	Surplus	P. & L. Surplus.
Dec. 31—	\$21,740	\$14,926	\$6.20	\$7,223	\$3,00	\$7,703
1929.....	13,243	7,524	3.12	7,236	3.00	40,458
1930.....	7,113	2,571	1.07	6,029	2.50	33,458
1931.....	3,384	4483	1.20	3,316	1.38	33,500
1932.....	7,256	2,173	.90	1,688	.70	485
1933.....	8,562	3,486	1.45	2,773	1.15	713
1934.....	12,935	7,484	3.10	7,234	3.00	249
1935.....	15,297	9,257	3.84	9,043	3.75	214
1936.....						35,256

Dec. 31:	Invested Capital.	% Earned on Cap.	Net Properties.	Cash and Equivalent.	Inven-	Working Capital.	Current Ratio.
1929.....	\$48,358	30.9	\$23,207	\$13,615	\$10,676	\$22,560	7.11
1930.....	48,682	15.5	22,647	14,547	8,708	22,335	10.75
1931.....	44,688	5.8	20,715	14,037	6,292	20,343	18.78
1932.....	40,562	Nill	18,769	13,556	4,927	18,544	37.22
1933.....	41,136	5.3	17,288	14,210	7,074	21,257	14.52
1934.....	40,793	8.6	15,928	16,455	7,629	24,457	15.64
1935.....	41,042	18.2	15,371	16,673	9,872	25,682	9.28
1936.....	41,257	22.4	15,169	15,797	10,840	26,136	7.91

d Deficit.

MAY 14

was elected president of the company at a meeting of the board of directors following the annual stockholders' meeting last week. He succeeds J. D. Tew, who declined to stand for re-election but who will continue to be a member of the executive committee and the board of directors. Other officers and directors were re-elected.

A dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable on June 30 to stockholders of record of June 21, was declared by the directors. The previous payment was \$1 a share, on Dec. 24, 1936. In addition, the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the preferred stock was announced.

The first quarter of this year produced the best operating results for any quarter in several years, Mr. Tew told the stockholders. The tire plant at Oakes, Pa., which will have a capacity of 5,000 tires, is now producing original equipment tires for Ford, Chevrolet and Plymouth automobiles, he said.

Kennecott Copper Corporation (4-23-37)—Earnings of the company in the first quarter were substantially better than the 50-cent dividend declared for the period. Stephen Birch, chairman, said at the annual meeting last week. He added that the outlook was for really good business provided there was not too much interference and prices did not advance too rapidly.

"I think it is unfortunate for prices to get too high for we may kill the goose that lays the golden egg," Mr. Birch said. "Seventeen cents a pound for copper is too high and is uneconomic. Over a period of years Kennecott's price for copper has averaged about 12½ cents."

Mr. Birch said that Kennecott was producing about 40,000 tons of copper a month. In the first quarter production was 111,000 tons. As the Ray and Chino mines expand their output, the company will be operating at capacity. He added that all copper producing countries now are operating at capacity.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation (4-16-37)—The company has reported that deliveries for the three months ended on March 30 amounted to approximately \$1,000,000, compared with \$325,000 for the first quarter of 1936. The backlog figure of April 30 totaled \$2,972,000, against \$750,000 on the same date last year.

Mother Lode Coalition—C. T. Ulrich, vice president of the mines, told stockholders Monday that the management believed that further attempts to seek new ore bodies on the company's properties would be a waste of funds. He said Mother Lode would pay out all the profits that it earned this year.

Phelps Dodge Corporation (5-7-37)—Shareholders meeting on May 24 will be asked to approve an issue of \$20,285,000 of debentures convertible into capital stock. Terms of the issue and the conversion would be left to the directors.

Pure Oil Company (4-16-37)—A program of modernization and expansion of refining facilities which may involve expenditures of \$8,000,000 or more was revealed last week by the company in a registration statement filed with the SEC covering 469,454 shares of \$100 par value cumulative convertible preferred stock, full and fractional warrants evidencing 3,990,380 rights to buy the preferred stock and an undetermined number of shares of no par value common stock to be reserved for conversion of the preferred. The dividend rate on the preferred is to be supplied by an amendment to the registration statement.

Additional funds obtained will be used for redemption of outstanding preferred stock and notes, payment of bank loans, development of producing properties or addition to working capital.

The new preferred is to be offered at \$100 a share to holders of common stock of record of May 28, on the basis of two-seventeenths of a share of preferred for each common share held, and transferable full and fractional subscription warrants expiring on June 18 will be issued to stockholders. Warrants are exercisable only in amounts calling for one or more full shares.

Any shares not taken upon exercise of the subscription warrants will be bought at \$100 a share by the underwriters, who may make a public offering of the unsubscribed stock.

As to the portion of the proceeds to be used for refinancing purposes, the statement gave these details:

\$8,428,200 for the redemption on Oct. 1, 1937, at \$110 a share, of 76,620 shares of \$100 par value 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

\$4,000,000 to pay the balance due on unsecured bank loans maturing from 1937 to 1940, inclusive.

To provide funds for the redemption on July 1, 1937, at 105 per cent of outstanding fifteen-year 4½ per cent sinking fund notes that have not been redeemed at 102½ per cent with funds supplied on or before May 20, 1937, through the exercise of common stock purchase warrants attached to the notes.

Robert Gair Company, Inc. (1-29-37)—Stockholders have approved a reduction in the company preferred stock from \$560,000 to \$200,000 and a change in value from no-par to \$10 a share. The common stock

was changed from no-par to \$1-par stock. The company also transferred \$447,057 from earned surplus to capital surplus to comply with a suggestion of the committee on stock list of the New York Stock Exchange.

The change was undertaken to permit payment of dividends from earnings in the event the company should not have an earned surplus. Counsel for the company explained that the previous provisions would have barred dividends even though the company was earning money and would thus make it subject to the surtax on undistributed profits.

Studebaker Corporation (12-18-36)—Sales of 11,573 cars and trucks by Studebaker in April set an eight-year record, it was disclosed Monday. Paul G. Hoffman, president of the company, said a substantial part of the increased business was due to truck sales. The month's figures compared with 10,101 in April, 1936, and 6,155 in the same month in 1935. For the first four months of this year total sales were 37,921 units, against 31,303 for the same period last year.

United Carr Fastener Corporation—The company has called its remaining \$1 preferred stock for redemption on June 15 at \$23 a share plus a dividend of 25 cents. Of the original total of 50,000 shares issued in September, 1935, 6,300 are outstanding. Up to June 9 the stock is convertible, share for share, into common stock.

United States Steel Corporation (5-7-37)—Shipments of finished steel products by the company in April decreased 70,755 tons to 1,343,644 tons, compared with 1,414,399 tons in March, but increased 363,737 tons, or 37.1 per cent, compared with shipments of 979,907 tons in April, 1936. The figure was the highest for an April since 1929, when shipments for the month were 1,498,330 tons.

For the four months ended April 30 shipments totaled 5,041,685 tons, compared with 3,161,188 tons in the 1936 period, a gain of 60 per cent. While detailed figures for the 1929 period are not available, shipments for the first four months of 1937 appear to be moderately below the record year but certainly are the second highest on record for the period.

Warner Quinlan Co. (4-16-37)—The refinery and tank farm property of the company at Linden, N. J., is worth \$853,191. John Fedor, real estate broker, testified Monday in reorganization proceedings for that company conducted before John E. Joyce, referee.

The company's land, he said, was worth \$710,555, and the replacement value of refinery buildings he estimated \$142,636. Three tracts of land occupied by refinery buildings are worth \$497,931, he said, and the land used for the tank farm is worth \$210,625.

White Sewing Machine Corp. (3-26-37)—For the twelve months ended March 31 the company earned \$306,954, or \$3.07 a share, of \$4 preference stock. In the corresponding period of the preceding year a loss of \$12,876 was incurred.

Earnings in the first quarter of this year amounted to \$77,907, or 78 cents a preference share, as compared with \$42,091 in the initial quarter of 1936.

No dividends have been paid on the senior shares since May 1, 1930, and accumulations now total \$28 a share. At the annual meeting of the company on May 4 no official mention was made of the accumulations.

Wilson & Co., Inc. (4-23-37)—The company last week informed stockholders of plans soon to offer \$6,500,000 of ten-year convertible debentures to increase working capital and finance an enlarged inventory because of rising prices.

Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the board, said a registration statement had been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and details regarding the price and terms would be made public later.

Mr. Wilson said that in the five months from Oct. 31, 1936, to March 29, 1937, the company had a net profit of more than \$2,250,000. Its fiscal year ends on Oct. 31.

RAILROADS

Alleghany Corporation (5-7-37)—The complex financial structure erected by the late O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen to insure themselves control of a \$3,000,000,000 railroad and real estate empire through an initial investment of \$800,000 is to be "unscrambled," it was announced last week.

The new owners of the empire are to attack the problem of its modernization by dissolving the Chesapeake Corporation, the vehicle through which the Van Sweringens obtained the first installment of capital from the public to further the monumental plans that eventually led to their control of 28,000 miles of railways.

Messrs. Young, Kolbe and Kirby made their announcement on the eve of an investigation by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, headed by Senator Wheeler, into the transaction by which they acquired control of the Van Sweringen empire.

In the formal announcement of the imminent reformation of the Van Sweringen holding structure, the three principals pointed out that this would be the first time since 1929 that control of the empire

was vested in individuals rather than in holding companies. True to their devotion to the holding-company principle, the Van Sweringens never took direct title to the control of their properties, but, instead, vested it in the Vaness Company, still another holding organization.

I. C. C. Asks Broader Powers—A broadening of its control over the financial transactions of railroads, especially in regard to holding companies in which the roads have an interest, was recommended last Saturday in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on its investigation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The report follows closely that of O. L. Mohundro, examiner for the commission, and adopts his recommendations, made public last January.

The commission will ask that all railroad holding companies and subsidiaries be placed under its jurisdiction and that authority over all investments made by railroad companies be given to it. Its report ends with the proposal that regulatory laws be so framed as to give to investors in railroad securities as complete protection as is practicable.

Besides criticizing the New Haven's financial activities and reviewing the road's history before its financial troubles, which came to light in 1913, Walter M. W. Spawlin, the commission's chairman, in a concurring opinion questions the road's actions in the period between 1913 and 1935 in paying dividends which were in excess of the road's net income.

New York, New Haven & Hartford (4-9-37)—See item under Interstate Commerce Commission.

UTILITIES

Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation (3-19-37)—The company is giving serious consideration to registering with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, officials of the company indicated last week. A suit brought by Theodore W. Case, owner of 3,303 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock of the company, to restrain it from registering was dropped recently. Officials of Columbia Gas and the SEC were reported to have exchanged views recently on the company's request for an informal ruling as to its status under the "death sentence" of the act.

For several months the company's management has been active in simplification of its corporate set-up through the elimination, wherever possible, of sub-holding companies and subsidiary operating units. It was indicated last week that in the event of registration with the SEC, an extensive refunding program of Columbia Gas and Electric's outstanding debentures, totaling \$104,465,000 of 5 per cent securities, will be undertaken. The company has also \$3,983,671 of 6 per cent and 5 per cent preferred stock outstanding. There are 11,472,371 shares of common stock outstanding out of a total authorization of 30,000,000 shares.

International Paper and Power Company (4-30-37)—The Securities and Exchange Commission issued a report last week concerning a reorganization plan for the International Paper and Power Company which is to be presented to the stockholders at their annual meeting in June. In issuing this, the first major report of the kind to be made under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the SEC held it had authority to do so, although the applicant is not a registered holding company, having filed an application for exemption that has yet to be passed upon by the commission. Meanwhile, the company had sought to remove any "cloud" by submitting the plan to the SEC.

The recapitalization plan proposed by the company is intended to wipe out a deficit amounting to \$19,734,000 which must be eliminated before the company can pay dividends on either its preferred or common stock, and also would cancel \$36,678,000 of accumulated dividends now due to preferred stockholders. One of the main points at issue is whether fair treatment is accorded to the preferred stockholders under the plan.

For the benefit of stockholders, the commission reviewed in detail various parts of the plan, in certain instances pointing out what it believed to be favorable or unfavorable to its consummation, but did not make definite recommendations, leaving to the stockholders the determination of the course to be followed in casting their votes.

Commissioner Robert E. Healy wrote a vigorous dissenting opinion.

"I cannot," he said, "vote in favor of this report; first, because I think we have no jurisdiction to make it; second, because I think the plan is not fair to the preferred stockholders and that the report (if there is to be one) should say so plainly."

A feature of the majority report was a reference to the Federal tax of 1936 on undistributed corporate profits, as to the wisdom of which, however, the commission offered no opinion.

"Stockholders," the commission said, "must recognize these simple facts. First, that until the deficit of \$19,734,000 is eliminated, no dividends of any character can be paid, and, second, that until the preferred stockholders have been paid their arrears of accumulated dividends of \$36,-

678,000 no dividends can be paid upon the common stock."

International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (5-22-36)—The New York bank loans of the company, recently reported at \$21,528,000, which fell due on May 1, have been renewed at the same rate of interest, 4 per cent, and have been reduced to \$20,882,160 by the payment of \$645,840, officials of the company announced.

Midland Utilities Company—Plans for reorganization of the company call for simplification of the present involved capital structure through formation of a new, debt-free company with a single class of common stock, it was learned last week. There are expected to be 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 shares outstanding.

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph (4-23-37)—Another step in the refunding program of the American Bell Telephone System, begun late in 1935, was completed last week. It involved the issuance of \$45,000,000 of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company twenty-five-year 3½ per cent debentures, due on April 1, 1962. Of this total, \$42,500,000 was offered to the public by a banking syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and consisting of forty-eight underwriters. The price was 96%, to yield 3.46 per cent to maturity. The remaining \$2,500,000 of the debentures will be sold at 94½ to the trustee of pension funds established by the affiliated Bell Telephone Company, its parent.

All of the net proceeds from the sale of these debentures to the underwriters and to the pension funds, estimated, after deducting expenses, at approximately \$42,394,000, will be applied by the company to retirement of its issue of \$47,070,500 of thirty-year first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due on Jan. 1, 1941, which the company intends to redeem on July 1, next, at 105 and accrued interest, requiring about \$49,424,025. The company expects to borrow the balance of about \$7,030,000 necessary for this retirement from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, its parent.

Underwriting discounts or commissions on the \$42,500,000 of the debentures offered to the public amount to \$850,000, or 2 per cent, leaving gross proceeds of \$40,162,500 to the company, or a price of 94½ a bond.

Union Electric Light and Power Company—The SEC has called a hearing for May 20 on applications by the Union Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis and its subsidiaries, the East St. Louis Light and Power Company and the Union Electric Light and Power Company of Illinois, covering the merging of certain subsidiaries into a new company to be known as the Union Electric Company of Illinois. The applicants are subsidiaries of the North American Edison Company and the North American Company, both registered holding companies.

MISCELLANEOUS

Federated Department Stores, Inc. (4-9-37)—Holders of preferred stock of the company have approved the recommendation of directors that F. & R. Lazarus & Co., a subsidiary, be authorized to guarantee a bond and mortgage of \$2,000,000 of the John Shillito Company of Cincinnati, a subsidiary of Lazarus & Co.

H. L. Green Company, Inc. (5-7-37)—Stockholders have been called to vote on May 18 on authorization of 80,000 shares of new first preferred stock and reclassification of the present 4,777 shares of first preferred stock into a like number of shares of second preferred stock. The authorized 600,000 common shares will not be changed.

It is proposed to issue 40,000 shares of the new first preferred stock, the proceeds to be used for additional working capital and redemption of the present outstanding preferred shares. The price and dividend rates of the new stock will be determined later.

Pan-American Airways Corp. (9-25-36)—A new five-year management stock-purchase plan is to be placed before stockholders of the airline at their meeting in Jersey City on May 20. It would replace the system set up in 1932, now about to expire, and would allow fifty officials to buy a total of 30,000 shares of capital stock at \$40 a share. Approval of a new bonus plan also is being asked. It would give employees bonuses totaling 10 per cent of the consolidated net profit of the company for the preceding year after the net exceeds \$1 a share. No one employee is to receive a bonus of more than 2 per cent of the net profit.

The company also is planning to reduce the par value of the capital stock from \$10 to \$5.

Roxy Theatre Corp. (12-25-36)—The Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, which will acquire the Roxy Theatre if the Federal court approves a plan of reorganization.

LIQUOR NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that beer wholesaler's license No. C227 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer at wholesale under the Alcohol Beverage Control Law at No. 159 Bronx Terminal Market, 151st and Exterior Sts., City New York, County Bronx.

THE WEST END BREWING CO.
159 Bronx Terminal Market,
151st and Exterior Sts.

tion, has made a qualified offer to buy Class A stock of the Roxy Theatres Corporation at \$1 a share.

The offer was revealed last week by Samuel Kramer of counsel for the Class A stockholders' committee before Addison S. Pratt, Special Master. The hearings were brought to a conclusion with the withdrawal of opposition to the plan for reorganizing the company and with the filing of report by the Securities and Exchange Commission on its study of the Roxy corporation. The next step in the proceeding will be Mr. Pratt's report and recommendations to Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey.

Although the Class A stockholders were allowed to intervene in the proceeding, the court had expressed the opinion that they had no equity in the corporation. In making its offer, therefore, Twentieth Century-Fox said: "This proposal is entirely a voluntary one solely to avoid expensive delays and is a gesture of goodwill to the Class A stockholders."

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIALS

Company.	Net Income 1937.	Com. Share Earnings 1936.	Net Income 1937.	Com. Share Earnings 1936.
Abercrombie & Fitch Co.:				
Yr. Jan. 31... \$361,525		\$2,93		
Allied Products Corp.:				
gMar. 31 qr... 47,851		.26		
Amerada Corp.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 517,115	473,996	.66	.60	
American Home Products Corp.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 860,512		1.16	\$	
American Rolling Mill Co.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 2,320,816	743,904	.80	.34	
Amer. Steel Foundries:				
Mar. 31 qr... 1,057,752	461,220	.98	.37	
American Zinc, Lead & Smg. Co.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 92,530	*43,305	.01		
12 mo. Mar. 31... 188,172	*236,225	q2.73		
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 8,537,110	2,808,320	.98	.32	
Anchor Cap Corp.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 190,776	47,495	.45	p1.16	
12 mo. Mar. 31... 757,740	466,145	1.80	.73	
Atlas Plywood Corp.:				
9 mo. Mar. 31... 339,988		2.32		
Beaumont Mills, Inc.:				
7 mo. Mar. 31... 223,974		1.28		
Briggs Mfg. Co.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 2,474,899	2,503,248	h1.25	h1.29	
Bristol-Myers Co.:				
nMar. 31 qr... 777,298	659,886	1.13	.96	
n12 mo. Mar. 31,239,663	2,341,509	3.48	3.41	
Canadian Canners, Ltd.:				
Yr. Feb. 28... 665,319	302,451			
Canadian Cottons, Ltd.:				
Yr. Mar. 31... 360,137	222,814	5.17	.11	
Chicago Pneumatic Tool:				
Mar. 31 qr... 421,137	191,427	1.31	.16	
Coca-Cola International Corp.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 762,436	632,873			
Colonial Beacon Oil Co.:				
Mar. 31 qr... *549,964	*339,576			
Columbia Pictures Corp.:				
Mar. 27 qr... 559,583	177,306	h1.61	h.45	
9 mo. Mar. 27,1,189,355	958,579	h3.27	h3.12	
Compressed Industrial Gases, Inc.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 143,796	66,736	h.91	h.87	
Consolidated Film Industries, Inc.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 229,704	290,249	.05	.17	
Curtiss-Wright Corp.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 269,251	268,479	.23	.23	
De Long Hook & Eye Co.:				
Yr. Mar. 31... 97,799	52,199	9.46	5.03	
Detroit Gasket & Mfg.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 211,377	144,105	.90	.58	
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.:				
Feb. 28 qr... 253,580	*18,185	.45		
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 334,248	345,344			
Formica Insulation Co.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 41,178	38,161	.23	.21	
Gabriel Co.:				
Mar. 31 qr... *10,182	*8,022			
General American Trans. Corp.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 1,120,000	308,025	h1.10	h.36	
General Box Corp.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 90,497	11,047	.07	.01	
General Steel Castings Corp.:				
Mar. 31 qr... *36,148	*622,983			
Hayes Body Corp.:				
4 mo. Jan. 31... *50,209				
Holland Furnace Co.:				
Mar. 31 qr... *176,864	*188,032			
12 mo. Mar. 31,1,394,265	727,476	2.85	1.35	
Hudson Motor Car Co.:				
Mar. 31 qr... 7,234	504,169	.004	.31	
Hupp Motor Car Corp.:				
Mar. 31 qr... *137,725	*265,965			
Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp.:				
13 wk. Apr. 3. 512,803	y274,049	.33	.13	
53 wk. Apr. 3. 31,539,495	y264,167	.89	.16	

Company.	Net Income 1937.	Com. Share Earnings 1936.	Net Income 1937.	Com. Share Earnings 1936.	American Water Works and Electric Company, Inc.
Keith (B. F.) Corp.:					1937. 1936.
13 wk. Apr. 3. 383,862	y238,326				Three months ended March 31:
53 wk. Apr. 3. 1,232,918	y267,151				Three months' gross... 13,629,589 12,674,127
Lanston Monotype Machine Co.:					Net after expenses and taxes... 6,149,892 5,919,499
Yr. Feb. 28... 239,565	220,556	4.54	4.17		Subsidiaries' interest, amortization, &c. 2,213,718 2,231,330
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.:					Subsidiaries' preferred dividends... 1,427,592 1,428,596
Mr. 31 qr... 288,309	407,675	.45	.68		Interest, amortization, &c. of parent company 195,928 328,892
Louisiana Land Exploration Co.:					Depreciation and depletion... 1,146,938 1,024,490
Mar. 31 qr... 540,600	411,200	.18	.14		*Net income... 1,165,716 906,191
Mack Trucks, Inc.:					Preferred dividends... 300,000 300,000
Mar. 31 qr... 294,299	107,477	.49	.18		Surplus for common... 865,716 606,191
Mission Corp.:					
Mar. 31 qr... *x1,395,878	267,790	1.00	.19		
Monarch Machine Tool Co.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 97,463		.65			
Motor Wheel Corp.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 460,423	370,014	.54	.43		
12 mo. Mar. 31,1,891,342	1,199,869	2.23	1.41		
National Container Corp.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 99,201	30,326	.64	.20		
New Jersey Zinc Co.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 2,169,841	1,074,179	1.10	.55		
Ohio Oil Co.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 3,471,629	2,255,139	.40			
Pacific Can Co.:					
12 mo. Mar. 31,220,144	293,336	1.13	1.50		
Pacific Coast Co.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 134,203	*10,618				
Pittsburgh Steel Co.:					
gMar. 31 qr... 489,743		.86			
g9 mo. Mar. 31,1,060,857		1.44			
Poor & Co.:					
gMar. 31 qr... 570,000	119,000	b1.35	b1.16		
12 mo. Mar. 31,869,000	176,000	b1.66	a1.10		
Purity Bakeries Corp.:					
16 wks. Apr. 24 28,199	*188,612	.04			
Quaker State Oil Refining:					
Mar. 31 qr... 387,737	163,752	h.42	h.18		
Reliance Bronze & Steel Co., Inc.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 21,453		.32			
Remington Rand, Inc.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 1,732,068	1,140,822	.98	.61		
Republic Petroleum Co.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 43,576	56,145	.13	.17		
Ritter Dental Manufacturing Co.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 101,977	101,124	.37	.36		
Snider Packing Corp.:					
Yr. Mar. 31... 563,035	630,244	2.68	3.00		
Spicer Mfg. Corp.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 332,926	1306,780	.93			
Sterling Products, Inc.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 2,746,767	2,706,646	h1.60	h1.57		
Superheater Co. and Sub.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 858,844	263,644	h.95	h.30		
Superior Oil Corp.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 42,167	63,438	h.03	h.06		
12 mo. Mar. 31,126,624	229,614	h.09	h.23		
Thompson Products, Inc.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 284,230	218,520	h.95	h.78		
Timken Roller Bearing Co.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 3,168,206	2,068,856	1.31	.85		
Union Bag and Paper Corp.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 326,917	57,550	h1.25	h.28		
12 mo. Mar. 31, 056,758	273,068	h2.51	h1.36		
United Air Lines Transport Corp.:					
Mar. 31 qr... *402,736	*355,871				
United Air Lines Transp. Corp.:					
12 mo. Mar. 31, 320,418	*27,585	.22			
United Carbon Co.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 722,368	567,831	1.81	1.42		
United-Carr Fastener Corp.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 250,063	196,518	h.85	h.73		
United Chemicals, Inc.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 21,250	*5,662				
United Drug, Inc.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 580,640	w1,229,155	.41	.88		
12 mo. Mar. 31,1,416,960	w2,514,843	1.01	1.80		
United Paper Board Co., Inc.:					
9 mo. Feb. 27... 102,346		.18			
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 221,874	162,699	h.44	h.43		
White Sewing Machine Corp.:					
Mar. 31 qr... 77,907	150,384	p.78			
12 mo. Mar. 31, 306,954	163,695	p.07			
Wright Aeronautical:					
Mar. 31 qr... 286,353	270,019	.48	.45		
1936. 1935. 1936. 1935.					
American Maracaibo Co.:					
Yr. Dec. 31... *175,913	*137,532				
Foundation Co. (Foreign):					
Yr. Dec. 31... *57,941	*42,122				
Humble Oil and Refining Co.:					
Yr. Dec. 31... *34,183,527	23,986,326	3.80	2.66		
Louisiana Land Exploration Co.:					
Yr. Dec. 31... 1,901,298	973,135	.63	.32		
Lucky Tiger-Combination Gold Mng. Co.:					
Yr. Dec. 31... 48,567	186,442	.07	.26		
Middle States Petroleum Corp.:					
Yr. Dec. 31... 20,297	*102,936				
Navarro Oil Co.:					
Yr. Dec. 31... *295,014	*270,798				

Business Statistics

TRANSPORTATION (27)		
	P. C.	Depart-
		5-Year
		Ave. From
Week ended May 1:	1937.	(1932-36) Ave.
Total carloadings	782,423	581,279 +34.6
Grain & gr. prod.	28,031	30,697 -8.7
Coal and coke	135,003	100,068 +34.9
Forest products	37,162	24,667 +50.7
Manuf. products	497,192	398,220 +24.9
Year to May 1:		
Total carloadings	12,836,303	10,182,186 +26.1
Grain & gr. prod.	527,991	528,170 -0.3
Coal and coke	2,861,552	2,288,470 +25.0
Forest products	624,214	394,285 +58.3
Manuf. products	8,272,660	6,167,069 +25.0
Freight-car surplus, April 1-14	133,205	454,062 -70.7
P. C. of freight cars serviceable Apr. 1	89.0	86.8 +2.5
P. C. of locomotives serviceable Apr. 1	83.8	79.7 +5.1
Gross revenue, year to Mar. 31	\$1,031,424,198	\$797,476,118 +29.3
Expenses, year to Mar. 31	796,331,741	650,938,816 +22.3
Taxes, year to Mar. 31	88,917,811	65,991,648 +34.7
Rate of return on property investment:	"Fair"	
Year to Mar. 31:		
Eastern Dist.	3.94	5.75 -31.5
Southern Dist.	2.75	5.75 -52.2
Western Dist.	1.66	5.75 -71.1
U. S. as a whole	2.93	5.75 -49.0

FAILURES

	Week Ended	May 6, 1936	May 7, 1936	Year to Date
Trade Groups:	1937.	1936.		
Manufacturing	35	33	542	
Wholesale	23	12	359	
Retail	100	108	1,960	
Construction	12	13	229	
Commercial service	7	5	180	
Total U. S.	177	171	3,270	
Total U. S. 1936			3,775	
Geographical divisions:				
New England	17	24	320	
Middle Atlantic	68	71	1,265	
South Atlantic	17	10	279	
South Central	10	12	208	
Central East	29	25	609	
Central West	15	12	216	
Western	10	3	73	
Pacific	11	14	300	
Total U. S.	177	171	3,270	

AVERAGE DAILY CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (18)

(Barrels)

(These figures do not include "hot" or illegally produced oil)			
Bur. of State Mines	Week Ended		
Calcuins. able.	May 8, 1937.	May 9, 1936.	
Texas			
Panhandle	83,374	62,000	56,750
North	66,528	70,800	59,650
W. Cent.	65,350	32,800	25,000
West	187,915	209,450	185,050
E. Cent.	120,153	121,900	52,900
East	459,300	453,950	449,750
S. W.	226,862	229,450	146,350
Coastal	201,734	203,500	187,300
Total	1,340,800	1,411,236	1,389,850
Oklahoma	622,700	622,700	645,150
Kansas	187,100	187,100	153,200
North La.	249,400	240,900	175,700
C'stall. A.			145,350
Arkansas	28,500		29,950
Eastern	117,400		113,950
Michigan	34,900		44,800
Wyoming	49,000		50,500
Montana	15,200		16,450
Colorado	4,800		4,450
New Mex.	99,800	114,000	113,850
California	583,300	602,230	643,800
Tot. U. S. 3,332,900		3,489,200	2,961,700

Effective May 1. State quotas as of May 1. ¹Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

PER CENT CHANGES IN ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT FROM CORRESPONDING WEEKS OF PREVIOUS YEAR (7)

	1937	Week ended May 8, 1937.	Apr. 1, 1937.	Apr. 17, 1937.	Apr. 17, 1937.
New Eng.	+11.4	+14.5	+14.4	+14.5	+14.4
Mid. Atlan.	+9.6	+14.5	+13.0	+12.5	+11.4
Cent. In. Reg.	+15.5	+15.9	+16.6	+15.5	+15.0
West. Cent.	+8.0	+8.7	+10.1	+8.0	+8.0
South. States	+15.4	+16.0	+17.3	+16.0	+8.1
Rocky Mts.	+23.7	+28.4	+27.5	+37.5	+30.1
Pac. Coast.	+4.0	+4.3	+4.1	+4.1	+5.6
Entire U. S.	+12.8	+13.5	+14.3	+12.4	+13.6

DOMESTIC RAILWAY EQUIPMENT ORDERS (1)

	Reported in Railway Age of:	May 8, 1937.	May 1, 1937.	May 9, 1936.
Locomotives		14	11	
Freight cars		1,509	777	
Passenger cars		4	30	
Struct. steel (tons)		250	950	
Rails (tons)		3,250	7,360	

STEEL SCRAP PRICES (23)

(Per ton, at Pittsburgh)

	Week Ended	May 8, 1937.	May 1, 1937.	May 10, 1936.
Heavy melting, aver. of daily quotations		\$21.25	\$21.65	\$15.05

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For monthly figures on the combined index back to January, 1923, see THE ANNALIST of June 26, 1936, page 943.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND REFINERY ACTIVITY (18)

New Series—Estimated for Entire Industry

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

Week Ended	Average Daily Runs.	% P. C. of Operated.	Cracked Production.	Crude Production.	Stocks-Gasoline.	Gasoline.	Gas and Fuel Oil.
Feb. 13	3,020	77.2	695	287,238	73,585	100,735	
Feb. 20	3,065	78.4	695	288,604	74,798	99,391	
Feb. 27	3,085	79.0	700	289,101	78,786	99,534	
Mar. 6	2,930	75.1	655	290,965	80,102	99,115	
Mar. 13	2,985	76.6	660	291,867	81,236	98,964	
Mar. 20	2,985	76.6	660	292,709	81,236	98,964	
Mar. 27	3,060	78.6	690	297,496	83,538	96,591	
Apr. 3	3,005	77.1	710	298,578	82,408	95,173	
Apr. 10	3,005	77.0	685	298,672	82,579	94,581	
Apr. 17	3,055	78.4	690	300,136	82,703	94,472	
Apr. 24	3,025	80.4	715	301,941	82,303	94,100	
May 1	3,040	80.7	695	301,407	81,407	94,291	
May 8	3,065	78.3	675	301,469	81,469	94,874	

*Estimated from U. S. Bureau of Mines data. ¹For reporting companies only. ²Including both finished and unfinished gasoline.

STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION (16)

(Gross Tons)

Production	No. of Com. Com.	1% Ca-

<tbl_r cells="3" ix="2" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="1" usedcols="3

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NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY BUSINESS INDEX

	Freight	Steel Mill	Electric	Power	Automobile	Lumber	Cotton Mill	Com-
	Car Loadings	Misc.	Activity	Production	Production	Production	Activity	bi-
	Misc.	Other						ndex
Effective weights. 18	7	25	20	10	10	10	100	100
Adjusted weights. 19	.08	.10	.49	.03	.06	.05	1.00	
1936.								
May 9	92.2	91.4	91.2	100.4	114.1	81.8	106.4	96.8
1937.								
Mar. 6	99.2	97.5	115.9	107.8	130.3	78.8	139.4	106.7
Mar. 13	101.7	101.1	115.1	107.9	80.4	139.9	106.9	
Mar. 20	98.6	100.4	120.4	108.5	93.7	81.5	137.9	106.6
Mar. 27	100.1	103.3	122.5	106.9	93.3	83.6	136.9	106.6
Apr. 3	102.6	94.0	125.1	105.5	84.1	85.3	139.9	105.9
Apr. 10	100.9	94.3	124.1	107.3	85.5	85.0	138.9	106.3
Apr. 17	103.6	100.6	121.6	106.8	84.1	84.1	138.9	107.4
Apr. 24	103.8	106.5	120.3	106.0	112.2	84.4	136.9	107.5
May 1	109.5	108.1	121.3	107.4	118.6	86.0	141.4	108.1
May 8	100.3	108.1	121.2	106.5	132.5	83.7	142.9	108.2

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RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Dow-Jones			Amer. Iron and Steel			Amer. Iron Metal		
Week Ended	U. S. Steel	Indep.	Week Ended	Steel Inst.	N. Y. Times	As of	Iron Age	Market
May 11	63	73 1/2	69	May 4	70.1	May 9	68 1/2	71
May 18	62 1/2	74	69	May 11	69.1	May 16	68 1/2	70
1937.								
Mar. 1	81	88	85	Feb. 22	82.5	Feb. 27	84	85
Mar. 8	82	89	86	Mar. 1	85.8	Mar. 6	86	86
Mar. 15	81	94 1/2	88	Mar. 8	87.3	Mar. 13	87	88
Mar. 22	83	94 1/2	89	Mar. 15	88.9	Mar. 20	89	89
Mar. 29	86	94	90	Mar. 22	89.6	Mar. 27	90	90
Apr. 5	86 1/2	95	91	Mar. 29	90.7	Apr. 3	91 1/2	91
Apr. 12	87 1/2	95	91	Apr. 10	91 1/2	Apr. 17	91 1/2	91
Apr. 19	85 1/2	96 1/2	91 1/2	Apr. 12	90.3	Apr. 17	91 1/2	91
Apr. 26	87	95 1/2	92	Apr. 19	91.3	Apr. 24	91 1/2	92
May 3	85	95 1/2	91	Apr. 26	92.3	May 1	91	92
May 10	87	93	91	May 3	91.0	May 8	91	92
May 17	May 10	91.2	May 15

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FREIGHT CARLOADINGS (19)

May 1, Apr. 24, 1937.	May 2, 1936.
1937.	1936.
Grain and grain prod.	28,031
Livestock	14,853
Coal	124,606
Coke	10,397
Forest products	70,182
Ore	37,162
Merchandise, l. c. l.	171,308
Miscellaneous freight	325,884
Carloadings (total)	782,423
Week ended May 8, 1937: Estimated total, 788,000; corresponding week in 1936, 668,935.	

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SUMMARY OF IDLE CARS (19)

Period Ended	Mar. 31, Mar. 14, Feb. 28, 1937.
1937.	1937.
Idle cars	49,225

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ESTIMATED AUTOMOBILE

PRODUCTION (10)

Week Ended	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
Feb. 13	72,492	74,720	82,119	63,794
Feb. 20	95,698	62,813	82,541	71,047
Feb. 27	111,915	64,956	83,899	71,510
Mar. 6	126,643	84,705	86,973	73,645
Mar. 13	101,563	90,660	97,090	79,673
Mar. 20	99,450	95,223	100,065	81,896
Mar. 27	101,046	84,415	103,286	79,913
Apr. 3	95,827	108,426	107,895	89,722
Apr. 10	99,196	112,818	109,562	91,224
Apr. 17	125,472	119,834	110,235	91,664
Apr. 24	133,164	120,519	110,970	99,336
May 1	139,157	118,764	110,865	90,277
May 8	141,525	118,786	87,395	79,305

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ENGINEERING CONTRACT

AWARDS (14)

(Total per week, thousands of dollars)

State &

1937: Federal, Municipal, Public, Private, Total

Week ended:	5,971	9,391	15,362	16,763	32,135
Mar. 11	2,590	17,097	19,647	21,441	41,088
Mar. 18	5,340	11,304	16,644	17,925	34,569
Mar. 25	4,162	19,146	23,308	28,698	49,006
Apr. 1	3,139	14,019	17,158	17,520	34,678
Apr. 8	3,247	19,718	22,965	27,813	50,778
Apr. 15	4,270	18,149	22,419	24,508	46,927
Apr. 22	3,500	20,387	23,887	20,421	44,308
Apr. 29	1,965	16,488	18,453	21,811	40,284
May 6	1,949	31,228	33,177	26,274	59,451
May 13	4,492	27,745	32,237	30,464	62,701

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BUILDING PERMITS (11)

1936.	214 Cities, N. Y. City.	215 Cities.
Jan.	\$40,852,658	\$14,105,246
Feb.	40,757,847	10,583,614
Mar.	63,290,105	14,874,118
April	70,310,529	13,592,568
May	64,217,914	18,292,682
June	72,628,702	40,011,404
July	74,538,452	20,745,393
Aug.	71,014,579	12,099,174
Sept.	71,364,441	17,331,441
Oct.	74,418,583	16,282,663
Nov.	57,705,617	17,901,006
Dec.	67,198,862	16,363,201
Tot.	\$768,620,907	\$211,880,708
		\$980,501,615

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DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

ORDERS (1)

Reported in Railway Age:	Apr. 1937.	Mar. 1937.	Apr. 1936.
Passenger cars	52	162	50
Locomotives	84	29	15
Freight cars	13,046	6,200	3,650
Struct. steel (tons)	4,913	9,600	—
Rails (tons)	6,350	6,150	90,483

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ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION (7)

(Includes only power generated by the electric light and power industry proper and imports. (Does not include power generated by traction companies) (Thousands of kilowatt hours)

Week Ended	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
Jan. 1	2,150,081	201,308	196,825	204,611
Feb. 18	197,166	188,294	182,569	183,643
Mar. 17	195,071	199,932	212,604	218,289
April 1	20,404	27,048	28,090	22,749
May 6	131,266	236,322	228,902	180,733
June 3	131,468	146,378	132,304	130,784
July 1	217,323	220,385	228,748	215,745
Aug. 5	217,323	220,385</		

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PNEUMATIC CASINGS—ALL TYPES (29)

	Ship- ments.	Pro- duction.	Stocks End of Month.
January	3,875,120	4,578,994	8,917,390
February	3,211,654	3,579,627	9,264,581
March	3,855,970	3,637,969	9,087,020
April	4,902,721	4,854,133	9,034,017
May	5,831,964	4,970,993	8,176,296
June	5,743,863	5,609,789	7,832,911
July	4,976,383	5,014,415	7,793,438
September	3,835,998	4,981,131	9,005,065
October	4,081,023	5,123,467	10,088,510
November	4,232,867	4,971,838	10,822,602
December	5,015,872	5,311,007	11,114,399
Total	55,362,739	58,116,349	

1937.

	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
1937.			

January 4,509,240 4,980,174 11,377,015

February 4,370,630 5,245,894 12,307,681

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WOOL MACHINERY ACTIVITY (5)

	Mar. 1937.	Feb. 1937.	Mar. 1936.
In operation:	32,887	33,403	31,562
Broad looms	3,325	3,377	2,769
Narrow looms	4,640	4,605	3,942
Carpet looms	2,081	2,141	1,899
Worsted combs	11,639	1,685	1,490
Worsted spindles	11,573	1,597	1,529
Percentage of maximum single-shift operated:			
Broad looms	97.2	100.0	79.7
Narrow looms	58.1	58.8	37.5
Carpet looms	73.6	72.2	49.6
Worsted combs	124.1	122.9	87.9
Worsted spindles	104.3	110.9	83.8
Worsted spindles	87.1	89.4	60.6

In cooperation with the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers.

*Machinery in place times average single shift. 1928-32. **Thousands.

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METAL PRICES (23)

(Monthly average of daily quotations)

	Prime	Electro-	Western	lytic	Steel	Straits
	Lead.	Zinc.	Copper.	Scrap.	Tin.	(5)
1936.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
January	4.35	4.85	9.12	14.40	47.24	
February	4.37	4.86	9.12	14.77	47.92	
March	4.45	4.90	9.12	15.73	47.99	
April	4.45	4.90	9.28	15.71	46.94	
May	4.45	4.90	9.37	14.55	46.30	
June	4.45	4.88	9.37	13.47	42.22	
July	4.45	4.79	9.47	14.06	42.97	
August	4.45	4.80	9.62	15.90	42.57	
September	4.45	4.85	9.62	17.91	44.74	
October	4.49	4.85	9.68	17.98	44.94	
November	4.96	4.98	10.29	17.25	51.31	
December	5.40	5.28	10.89	18.33	51.85	
Average	4.56	4.90	9.58	15.84	46.42	

1937.

	Total	Farm	18 State & U.S. Post-	Corporate.	Loan.	Municipal.	sessions.	Total
1936.								
Jan.	72,935	4,000	50,318	123,253				
Feb.	13,473	4,000	89,266	106,738				
Mar.	58,816	11,000	59,711	129,527				
Apr.	127,879		48,718	75	176,672			
May	21,608	5,900	63,063	111,571				
June	121,874	1,000	63,396	1,000	217,270			
July	68,892		32,859		102,767			
Aug.	121,399		45,152		216,510			
Sept.	74,590		16,589	500	178,989			
Oct.	109,885		72,809		121,634			
Nov.	109,077		47,322		156,299			
Dec.	218,206		48,274		266,480			
Tot.	1,216,950	21,900	745,955	1,575	1,986,380			

1937.

	Net	Import	Earn-	Dom.	Stock	Gold	Stock	Gold
1936.								
Jan.	45.6	-1.7	13.3	57.2	10,182			
Feb.	-16.6	-9.5	10.6	-15.5	10,167			
March	5.5	1.0	10.7	17.2	10,184			
April	28.1	-0.2	13.1	41.0	10,225			
May	170.0	-3.2	10.0	176.7	10,402			
June	277.8	-24.8	46.4	206.8	10,608			
July	15.4	2.3	21.5	39.2	10,648			
Aug.	67.5	-11.9	12.9	68.4	10,716			
Sept.	171.8	-28.8	14.0	129.0	10,845			
Oct.	218.8	-11.3	7.9	199.7	11,045			
Nov.	75.8	3.0	60.8	139.6	11,184			
Dec.	57.0	-0.7	17.0	73.3	11,258			
Total	1,116.6	-85.9	101.7	1,132.5	11,258			

1937.

	Net	Import	Earn-	Dom.	Stock	Gold	Stock	Gold
1937.								
Jan.	121.3	-48.3	27.1	100.1	11,358			
Feb.	120.3	-8.0	-34.1	78.2	11,436			
Mar.	154.3	-0.4	-16.0	137.9	11,574			

Revised to allow for exclusion from monetary gold stock of \$287,000,000 of gold coin previously reported in circulation.

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SUMMARY OF NEW CAPITAL ISSUES (2)

(Thousands of dollars)

	Inc. or Dec. (—) Through	Net	Import	Earn-	Dom.	Stock	Gold	Stock	Gold
1936.									
Jan.	45.6	-1.7	13.3	57.2	10,182				
Feb.	-16.6	-9.5	10.6	-15.5	10,167				
March	5.5	1.0	10.7	17.2	10,184				
April	28.1	-0.2	13.1	41.0	10,225				
May	170.0	-3.2	10.0	176.7	10,402				
June	277.8	-24.8	46.4	206.8	10,608				
July	15.4	2.3	21.5	39.2	10,648				
Aug.	67.5	-11.9	12.9	68.4	10,716				
Sept.	171.8	-28.8	14.0	129.0	10,845				
Oct.	218.8	-11.3	7.9	199.7	11,045				
Nov.	75.8	3.0	60.8	139.6	11,184				
Dec.	57.0	-0.7	17.0	73.3	11,258				
Total	1,116.6	-85.9	101.7	1,132.5	11,258				

1937.

	Net	Import	Earn-	Dom.	Stock	Gold	Stock	Gold
1937.								
Jan.	121.3	-48.3	27.1	100.1	11,358			
Feb.	120.3	-8.0	-34.1	78.2	11,436			
Mar.	154.3	-0.4	-16.0	137.9	11,574			

Revised to allow for exclusion from monetary gold stock of \$287,000,000 of gold coin previously reported in circulation.

Bankers' Acceptances and Commercial Paper Outstanding (End of each month. Millions of dollars)

	Bankers' Accept.	Com'l Paper	Adj. for Seas.	Adj. for Seas.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY

(All quotations cable rates unless otherwise noted)

Par.	Country and Unit	Week Ended		May 9, 1936.	
		May 8, 1937.	May 1, 1937.	High.	Low.
\$3,2397	ENGLAND (sovereign)	\$4.95	\$4.875	\$4.95	\$4.83
8,2397	AUSTRALIA (sovereign)	3.94%	3.94%	3.95%	3.95%
8,2397	SOUTH AFRICA (sovereign)	4.93%	4.93%	4.94%	4.93%
06634	FRANCE (franc)	.0451%	.0448%	.0449%	.0443%
0526	ITALY (lira)	.0526%	.0526%	.0526%	.0526%
40332	GERMANY (reichsmark)	.4025	.4015	.4022	.4020
68057	HOLLAND (florin)	.5489	.5486	.5487	.5476
1,6931	CANADA (dollar)‡	1.0026	1.0018	1.0021	1.0000
1,695	BELGIUM (belga)	.1690	.1688	.1688%	.1704%
32669	SWITZERLAND (franc)	.2289%	.2287	.2287	.2254
0,220	GREECE (drachma)	.0090%	.0090%	.0090%	.0094%
4537	SWEDEN (krona)	.2548	.2544	.2551	.2540
4537	DENMARK (krone)	.2206	.2203	.2211	.2201%
4537	NORWAY (krona)	.2482%	.2479%	.2487	.2477
23824	AUSTRIA (schilling)	.1876	.1875	.1875	.1877
1899	POLAND (zloty)	.1900	.1900	.1895	.1887
0,315	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (crown)	.0349	.0348%	.0349	.0416%
0,298	YUGOSLAVIA (dinar)	.0233%	.0233	.0233	.0229%
0748	PORTUGAL (escudo)	.0452	.0451	.0452	.0456
.0101	RUMANIA (leu)	.0075	.0075	.0075	.0078
.2961	HUNGARY (pengo) Free inland	.1975	.1975	.1975	.2965
.0426	FINLAND (markka)	.0218%	.0218%	.0219	.0218%
.6180	INDIA (rupee)	.3730	.3736	.3730	.3738
	HONGKONG (silver dollar)	.3072	.3070	.3068	.3287
	SHANGHAI (silver dollar)	.3000	.2995	.3000	.2993
.5000	MANILA (silver peso)	.5025	.5020	.5020	.4995
.9613	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (dollar) Singapore	.5806	.5800	.5812	.5800
.84396	JAPAN (yen)	.2880	.2878	.2888	.2879
1,6479	COLOMBIA (gold peso)	.5400	.5400	.5400	.5375
1,6335	ARGENTINA (paper peso) Free inland	.3035	.3030	.3045	.3030
.0871	BRAZIL (paper milreis) Free inland	.0650	.0640	.0640	.0635
.2060	CHILE (gold peso)	.0519	.0519	.0519	.0519
.4740	PERU (sol)	.2612	.2612	.2600	.2530
1,7510	URUGUAY (gold peso)	.5600	.5600	.5550	.4750
.8440	MEXICO (silver peso)‡	.2780	.2780	.2780	.2785

*Demand rate.

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

Week ended:	May 6			May 7			May 8			Cal. Wk.			May 10			May 11			May 12		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
90 Stocks	69.8	68.6	69.6	70.2	69.3	69.6	69.6	69.0	69.0	69.2	70.1	68.8	69.0	67.8	68.0	68.2	67.2	67.8	68.4	67.4	67.6
72 Industrials	227.7	224.2	227.2	229.0	226.2	229.6	226.9	225.1	225.6	229.0	224.2	225.3	225.1	225.6	225.3	221.2	221.8	222.5	223.2	220.0	220.6
4 Steels	49.0	48.2	49.0	49.2	48.8	49.0	48.8	48.5	48.6	49.2	48.8	48.2	48.4	47.3	47.4	47.4	46.8	47.2	47.7	47.0	47.2
4 Motors	116.4	113.8	116.1	117.3	115.2	115.5	114.9	113.8	114.1	117.3	113.2	114.1	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.0	110.8	111.7	110.0	110.0
5 Motor Accessories	53.8	52.6	53.6	54.0	53.5	53.9	53.9	53.5	53.9	54.4	53.4	53.0	53.6	52.9	52.9	53.5	52.5	53.4	54.5	53.0	53.2
3 Aviations	28.0	27.6	27.8	28.0	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.4	27.4	27.1	27.5	27.0	27.4	26.6	26.6	27.1	26.6	26.9	27.4	26.7	26.7
3 Building	66.0	55.8	66.1	66.4	55.4	65.6	65.4	65.0	65.4	65.0	65.6	65.0	65.6	64.8	64.8	64.0	63.4	63.6	64.0	63.2	63.4
4 Chemicals	162.7	160.6	162.7	162.6	160.6	162.7	163.0	160.4	162.8	163.0	160.6	163.0	160.6	162.6	162.6	162.6	162.6	162.6	162.6	162.6	162.6
4 Nonferrous Metals	81.1	79.1	81.1	81.5	80.2	80.4	80.9	80.2	80.4	81.5	80.9	80.4	81.5	78.9	80.2	78.2	78.5	78.7	77.1	78.5	79.3
4 Foods	38.4	37.8	38.1	38.4	37.9	38.0	38.0	37.7	38.0	38.9	37.7	38.0	38.9	37.5	37.6	37.9	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.2	37.2
3 Tobacco	74.2	73.4	73.9	73.9	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.6	72.4
3 Sugars	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.0	39.1	39.5	38.3	39.3	39.5	38.4	39.5	39.5	39.3	39.3	39.0	38.6	38.8	39.0	38.6	38.8
2 Electrical Equipments	79.4	78.8	79.4	79.8	78.9	79.8	78.8	78.5	78.8	79.8	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.2	76.6	76.9	77.5	75.9	77.5	77.8	76.6
4 Farm Equipments	103.4	102.7	103.4	104.8	103.4	104.1	104.1	103.4	104.3	104.1	104.8	102.0	102.1	102.4	102.7	102.1	102.4	102.7	102.4	102.4	102.4
4 Office Equipments	41.5	40.2	41.5	42.1	41.5	42.0	41.6	40.9	41.1	42.1	40.1	41.1	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4
4 Railroad Equipments	47.4	47.0	47.4	47.8	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.1	47.1	47.4	47.8	46.8	46.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.4	45.6	46.2	45.6	45.6
4 Amusement	37.4	36.5	37.4	37.7	36.5	37.6	37.0	36.5	36.6	37.5	36.8	36.7	35.1	35.6	35.6	35.9	35.0	35.1	35.5	35.1	35.1
5 Merchandise	51.2	49.9	50.8	51.3	50.9	51.0	51.1	50.9	51.0	51.1	51.8	49.9	51.0	50.0	50.3	49.4	49.8	50.3	49.7	49.8	49.8
2 Rubber and Tires	74.0	72.3	74.0	74.3	72.9	72.9	73.2	72.6	72.6	75.2	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	70.2	70.5	70.8	69.9	69.9	69.9
2 Liquor	39.3	35.5	39.3	40.1	39.3	39.6	39.6	39.3	39.3	40.1	38.3	39.3	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.8	38.8	38.5	38.8	38.3	38.3
4 Standard Oils	37.8	37.2	37.5	37.9	37.3	37.4	37.7	37.2	37.3	38.4	37.2	37.2	37.2	36.3	36.3	36.5	36.7	36.3	36.9	36.3	36.9
4 Independent Oils	73.4	72.7	73.2	73.9	72.5	72.7	73.2	72.3	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5
8 Oils	111.2	109.9	110.7	111.8	109.8	110.1	110.9	109.5	109.8	113.6	109.5	109.8	109.9	109.7	108.0	108.5	107.2	108.2	109.7	107.8	108.0
10 Rails	75.9	72.8	75.9	76.8	75.4	75.8	75.4	74.7	75.7	76.8	72.6	74.5	72.2	72.4	73.9	71.9	73.4	74.9	72.9	73.1	73.1
8 Utilities	26.5	26.0	26.4	26.4	26.0	26.0	26.1	25.9	26.0	26.8	25.9	26.0	26.5	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.3	25.5	25.7	25.0	25.1

Note: These figures are available each day in The New York Daily Investment News.

New York Times Stock Market Averages

WEEKLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

Week ended:	25 Railroads	25 Industrials	50 Stocks
1937	High.	Low.	Last.
Mar. 20	51.47	48.36	49.27
Mar. 27	49.95	47.08	48.16
Apr. 3	49.40	46.58	47.66
Apr. 10	48.06	45.32	46.23
Apr. 17	48.00	46.31	47.23
Apr. 24	48.68	46.62	

Bond Redemptions and Defaults

DETAILED information on any bond redemption listed below, including the serial numbers of bonds called by lot, will be furnished without charge to *Annalist* subscribers. Requests for such information may be made by telephone (LACKAWANNA 4-1000), telegraph or letter.

BOND REDEMPTIONS

BONDS called last week for redemption prior to maturity were in substantially larger volume than in the preceding period, and consisted principally of major retirements of outstanding issues by public utility companies. Most of these prepayments, however, were scheduled for June and July. Additions to the list of retirements for May were few, consisting of several small lots, mostly of industrial companies.

Prepayments thus far scheduled for this month aggregate \$134,860,000, compared with \$317,247,000 in April and \$371,047,000 in May, 1936, for the corresponding weeks.

Bonds called for redemption in May to date are classified below:

Public utility	\$59,548,000
Railroad	34,503,000
Industrial	24,918,000
Foreign	14,401,000
State and municipal	904,000
Miscellaneous	586,000

Total \$134,860,000

Associated Municipalities of Denmark \$42,200 of 4 per cent conversion loan of 1936 called for payment at par on July 1, 1937, at the Hambros Bank, Ltd., London, England.

Beech Creek Coal & Coke Co., \$57,000 of first 5s, due June 1, 1944, called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the Irving Trust Co., New York. Coupons due June 1, 1937, should remain attached. Lowest and highest numbers called: M16, M2688.

Black Hills Utilities Co., entire issue of 5½ per cent notes, due July 1, 1938, called for payment at 101 on July 1, 1937, at the Northwestern National Bank and Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Brager of Baltimore Department Store, \$20,000 of first 6s, due June 1, 1947, called for payment at 103 on June 1, 1937, at the Mercantile Trust Co., Baltimore, Md. Lowest and highest numbers called: M46, M639.

Brown Hotel Co., \$22,550 of first 5s, due May 1, 1949, called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Co., Louisville, Ky.

Brown Paper Mill Co., Inc., \$72,000 of first 6s, due June 1, 1944, called for payment at 103 on June 1, 1937, at the Continental National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. Coupons due June 1, 1937, should remain attached. Lowest and highest numbers called: BD11, BD295; BM6, BM1332.

Brush, Col., various of bonds called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the office of the Town Treasurer.

Budd Realty Corp., \$134,000 of first and refunding 6s, due June 1, 1941, called for payment at 104 on June 1, 1937, at the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities. Lowest and highest numbers called: M37, M3188.

Canon City, Col., paving bonds 66, 68, 70 and 72 of District 3 5s, dated Jan. 1, 1925, called for payment at par on April 30, 1937, at the office of the City Treasurer.

Chicago (City of), various of tax-anticipation warrants called for payment at par on April 30, 1937, and May 3, 1937, at the Board of Education, Chicago.

Chinese Government, £56,400 of 6 per cent sterling indemnity loan called for payment at par on July 1, 1937, at the Central Bank of China, Shanghai.

Chinese Imperial Railway, £116,000 of 5 per cent gold loan (Shanghai-Nanking Railway) called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., London, England.

Christiania (City of), £5,960 of 4½ per cent loan of 1914 called for payment at par on July 1, 1937, at the Hambros Bank, Ltd., London, England.

Clark's Ferry Bridge Co., \$10,000 of first 6s, due Dec. 1, 1939, called for payment at 101½ on June 1, 1937, at the Commonwealth Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Lowest and highest numbers called: D20, D49; M31, M219.

Commonwealth Water Co. (New Jersey), entire issue of first A 5½s, due Dec. 1, 1947, called for payment at 102 on June 1, 1937, and entire issue of first B 5s, due Feb. 1, 1956, called for payment at 101 on Aug. 1, 1937, at the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York.

Commonwealth Water Co. (New Jersey), entire issue of first C 5s, due June 1, 1957, called for payment at 105 on June 1, 1937, at the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York.

Connecticut Railway and Lighting Co., \$9,000 of first and refunding 4½s, due Jan. 1, 1951, called for payment at 105 on July 1, 1937, at the Chase National Bank, New York. Lowest and highest numbers called: M180, M1314.

Cumberland Valley Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, \$900 of first 5s, due Jan. 1, 1966, called for payment at par on July 1, 1937, at the Capital Bank and Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Lowest and highest numbers called: C4, C221; BD205, BD423; AM141, QM318.

Denver, Col., various of improvement bonds called for payment at par on May 31, 1937, at the office of the City Treasurer or the Bankers Trust Co., New York, on arrangement with the City Treasurer.

French Republic, series 51, 101 and 137 of 3 per cent redeemable rents of 1878, called for payment on April 16, 1937, and series 6, 9, 87 and 486 of 5 per cent redeemable rents of 1920 called for payment on May 1, 1937.

General American Tank Car Corp., entire series of equipment trust certificates, series 25, 4½s, due serially to June 1, 1944, called for payment at 100% on June 1, 1937, at the Chase National Bank, New York.

Laramie, Wyo., entire issue of sewer 4½s, due May 1, 1947, called for payment at par on May 1, 1937, at the office of the City Treasurer.

Los Angeles County, California, various of

registered school warrants called for payment at par on April 29, 1937, at the office of the County Treasurer.

Main Morgan Realty Co. (St. Louis), bonds D53 and M140 of first extended 6s, due May 15, 1940, called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. Ltd., entire issue of refunding and general A 5s, due Jan. 1, 1956, called for payment at 104 on July 1, 1937, at the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Halifax, N. S.; Montreal, P. Q., and Toronto, Ont.

Martineau Hotels, Inc., entire issue of first 5s, dated Nov. 15, 1932, called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the Portland Trust and Savings Bank, Portland, Ore.

Moroni, Utah, bonds 1-6 of refunding 5s, due June 1, 1943, called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

New Castle Refractories Co., entire issue of first 6s, due June 1, 1942, called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the Cleveland Land Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Coupons due June 1, 1937, should remain attached.

New Castle, Wyo., entire issue of waterworks 6s, due June 1, 1952, called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the American National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Norwegian, £32,480 of 4½ per cent sterling loan of 1921 called for payment at par on July 1, 1937, at the Hambros Bank, Ltd., and Barclay's Bank, Ltd., London, England.

Orchard Lake Country Club (Detroit), \$6,000 of first 6s, due May 15, 1947, called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the

News of Foreign Securities

Stock prices on the leading European Stock Exchanges moved lower during the past week. For the most part little interest was shown in trading. French stocks, however, suffered a rather bad break with a decided increase in volume of trading. In London the coronation received more attention than did the stock market.

English traders obtained little encouragement from Wall Street last week and stock prices were left to drift for themselves. The general trend was downward but there was no great selling pressure on the market. The feeling on Lombard Street is that the break of a few weeks ago was beneficial as it served to cut short the speculation which had been running rampant in London.

International stocks were particularly

weak especially International Nickel, United States Steel and some of the French issues. Gilt-edged securities lost ground for the first time in several weeks. Fears of both a coal and bus drivers' strike depressed coal and transportation securities.

French stocks were pushed down to new lows for the year and back to the levels of early October. No part of the stock list was immune to the liquidation. On the last day of the week under review the Bourse steadied but with a marked decrease in volume of business.

German securities slumped and lost all of the gain since the second week in April. The floating of a new government loan was given as the reason for a part of the selling as holders unloaded stocks to bolster their cash positions.



LISTED FOREIGN BONDS

The par value of listed foreign bonds sold in the New York market:

	N. Y. Stock Exchange	N. Y. Curb.
Week ended May 8, '37	\$5,108,500	\$202,000
Week ended May 1, '37	6,809,500	549,000
Week ended May 9, '36	6,159,000	540,000
1937 to date	150,371,000	10,321,000
1936 to date	130,821,500	12,577,000

FOREIGN BOND AVERAGES

(10 Foreign Issues)

High. Low. Last.

Week ended May 8, 1937 91.64 91.37 91.56

Foreign Government Securities

	IN LONDON		IN PARIS	
	British 3½% War Loan.	British 2½% Consols.	French 3% Rentes.	French 5% 1920 Amort. Govt. 5½% Rep. 7%.
May 3	£101%	£76½	65 fr 5c	92 fr 50c
May 4	102	77	64 fr 50c	41.19
May 5	102	76½	65 fr 50c	39.39
May 6	102	76½	66 fr 35c	45.94
May 7	102	77	66 fr 35c	42.88
May 8	Exchange closed	110%	93 fr 95c	30.82

Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, Mich. Lowest and highest numbers called: M31, M51.

Oil Production, Inc. (Shreveport, La.), \$34,000 of first 6s, due May 14, 1943, called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the First National Bank, Shreveport, La. Coupons due May 15, 1937, should remain attached. Lowest and highest numbers called: M5, M25; XM112, XM154.

Railway Equipment and Realty Co., Ltd., entire issue of equipment 4½s, due March 1, 1946, called for payment at 102½ on June 1, 1937, at the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York, and American Trust Co., San Francisco, Calif.

Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes Railroad Co., entire issue of 6s, due Nov. 1, 1948, called for payment at par on May 1, 1937, at the Portland National Bank, Portland, Me.

Salisbury, N. C., \$31,000 of refunding and improvement bonds called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., New York.

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., entire issue of first 5s, due Jan. 1, 1941, called for payment at 105 on July 1, 1937, at the Bankers Trust Co., New York. Coupons due July 1, 1937, should be collected in the usual manner.

Sun Maid Hotel Corp., \$348,000 of first 6½s, dated Dec. 1, 1924, called for payment at 100% on June 1, 1937, at the Security-First National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif. Lowest and highest numbers called: D13, D50; M115, M475.

Tacoma, Wash., various of local improvement bonds called for payment at par on April 26, 1937, at the office of the City Treasurer.

Tacoma, Wash., various of local improvement bonds called for payment at par on April 22 and 23, 1937, at the office of the City Treasurer.

Tammerford (City of), £3,500 of 4½ per cent loan of 1910 called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1937, at A. Ruffer and Sons, Ltd., London, England.

Tivoli Brewing Co., entire issue of first 6s, due Dec. 1, 1939, called for payment at 101 on June 1, 1937, at the National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.

Umatilla County, Oregon, building bonds 141-155 of 6s, due Nov. 15, 1940, called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the Chase National Bank, New York.

United Drill and Tool Corp., entire issue of 5 per cent notes, Series B, due June 23, 1938, called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

Warren County (S. D.), entire issue of first 6s, due Feb. 1, 1945, called for payment at 101 on Aug. 1, 1937, at the First National Bank, Boston. Coupons due Aug. 1, 1937, should be collected in the usual manner.

Water Service Companies, entire issue of collateral trust 5s, due Sept. 1, 1942, called for payment at 102 on Sept. 1, 1937, at the Bankers Trust Co., New York.

Wilcox (H. F.) Oil and Gas Co., \$47,500 of first 6s, due Jan. 1, 1938, called for payment at 103 on July 1, 1937, at the Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. Coupons due July 1, 1937, should be detached and collected in the usual manner. Lowest and highest numbers called: D163, D200; M722, M899.

Wise County, Va., various of refunding 4½s, due Jan. 1, 1940, called for payment at par on July 1, 1937, at the Chase National Bank, New York.

Worcester Street Railway Co., \$321,600 of A 5s, due June 1, 1947, called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the State Street Trust Co., Boston, Mass. Lowest and highest numbers called: C2, D5, D512, M2, M2063.

BOND DEFAULTS

THE list of bond defaults includes the latest notices involving defaults in interest or principal or both; and a statement of protective action taken, so far as reported.

Newark and Essex Banking Co., Newark, N. J., has announced that securities of the Bayway Terminal Corp., the new company, are available for distribution in exchange for the first mortgage 6½ per cent sinking fund bonds, Series A, due July 1, 1946, of the Bayway Terminal, Inc., or for certificates of deposit therefor, pursuant to the reorganization plan. Under the reorganization plan there will be given for each \$1,000 of old first mortgage 6½ per cent sinking fund bonds \$500 of new 20-year 6 per cent income second mortgage bonds, \$50 of non-interest bearing scrip representing \$50 of new income mortgage bonds, exchangeable for such bonds when presented in proper multiples, and 200 shares of new common stock.

Broadway Barclay Office Building (New York)—The plan of reorganization has

Continued on Page 790

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended-

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended=

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

b—On all classes of preferred.

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—*Continue*

For Calendar Week Ended-

Dividends Declared Since Previous Issue and Awaiting Payment

Regular	Pe- riod.	Pay- able	Hdrs. of Company	Pe- riod.	Pay- able	Hdrs. of Company	Pe- riod.	Pay- able	Hdrs. of Company	Pe- riod.	Pay- able	Hdrs. of Company	Pe- riod.	Pay- able	Hdrs. of Company				
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.	25c	Q	June 1	May 15			Rainier P & P Co., A.	.50c	Q	June 1	May 20			Walker (H) Goederham & W.	.50c	Q	June 15	May 21	
Acme Steel Co.	25c	Q	June 12	May 28			Do 50c pf.	.50c	Q	June 1	May 15			Do \$1 pf.	.25c	Q	June 15	May 21	
Allied Industries	43c	Q	July 1	June 10			Reg Knit M. Ltd.	\$1.60	non- cum pf	.40c	Q	June 1	May 15	Warren (N) Corp	\$3 pf	.75c	Q	June 1	May 15
Allied Prod.	43c	Q	July 1	June 21			Do \$1.60 non-cum pf	.40c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	Western Real Estate Trustees (Boston)		\$2	S	June 1	May 20		
Allied Star 5% pf.	12.25	Q	July 1	June 21			Do \$1.60 non-cum pf	.40c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Wheeling Elec Co	6% pf	\$1.50	Q	June 1	May 7		
Am Cap Cp \$5.50 pf.	1.37	Q	June 1	May 15			Reliable Stores	25c	Q	June 1	May 20	Wicklund (J V) Dev Co	.2c	M	May 20	May 15			
Am Dairies Inc. 7% pf.	1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15			Do	.25c	Q	July 1	June 21	Williams (B) Co.	.50c	Q	May 15	May 6			
Amer Sti Fdries	.50c	Q	June 30	June 15			Royalty Income Shs, A	\$1.15	Q	May 25	Apr. 30								
Do 7% pf	.175	Q	June 30	June 15			Savannah Elec & Pow Co	.80c	Q										
Am Thrd 5% pf.	.125	S	July 1	May 29			deb. A	.52	Q	July 1	June 15								
Am Water Works	.20c	Q	June 15	May 15			Do 71/2% deb. B	.875	Q	July 1	June 15								
Andrea Corp	.25c	Q	June 1	May 20			Do 7% deb. C	.875	Q	July 1	June 15								
Atlantic Refining	.25c	Q	June 15	May 21			Do 61/2% deb. D	.6125	Q	July 1	June 15								
Anglo-Hum. Ltd.	.20c	Q	June 22	June 11			Spear & Co 1st pf.	.375	Q	June 1	May 15								
Art Metal Works	.20c	Q	July 1	May 28			Spencer, Kell & Sons	.40c	Q	June 30	June 15								
Bangor & Ar R R.	.62c	Q	July 1	May 28			Stand Oil of Calif.	.25c	Q	July 1	June 15								
Do pf	.125	Q	July 1	May 28			Stearns Oil of Ohio	.25c	Q	July 1	June 15								
Bankers Natl Inv	.8c	Q	May 25	May 13			Do pf	.25c	Q	July 15	June 30								
Do A	.32c	Q	May 25	May 13			Stokely Bros & Co	.25c	Q	May 25	May 13								
Do B	.32c	Q	May 25	May 13			Do 7% conv pf.	.4375	Q	May 25	May 13								
Do 60c pf	.15c	Q	June 1	May 19			Do 7% cum pf.	.4375	Q	May 25	May 13								
Batow Elec Co	.50c	Q	June 1	May 14			Sylvanite G M. Ltd.	.50c	Q	June 30	May 22								
Bayside N Bk of N Y.	.25c	Q	June 1	May 15			Terre Haute Wat Wks Corp	.275c	M	June 1	May 20								
Beacon 6% pf.	.15c	Q	May 15	May 1			7% of	.175	Q	June 1	May 20								
Bendix Aviation	.25c	Q	June 12	May 20			Then Svevel Co 7% pf.	.875	Q	June 15	June 1								
Bigelow San C pf.	.15c	Q	June 1	May 17			Trucken Roll Bean Co	.75c	Q	June 5	May 18								
Biltmore Hats, Ltd.	.75c	Q	June 1	May 17			Toledo Edic Co 7% pf.	.58 1/3c	M	June 1	May 15								
Birmingham Wat Wks Co 6% pf.	.15c	Q	June 15	May 15			Do 6% pf.	.50c	M	June 1	May 15								
Blum's \$1.25 cum ev pf.	.30c	Q	May 1	Apr. 28			Do 5% pf.	.41 2/3c	M	June 1	May 15								
Border City Mfg Co	.50c	Q	May 15	May 5			Trux-Tr Coal 5 1/2% pf.	.375	Q	June 15	June 5								
Boston Garden-Arena Cpf	.58	S	May 22	May 5			Trust Shrs of Am. coup.	.9c	Q	May 15	May 5								
Boston Gd Rent Tr (Boston, Mass.)	.51	S	May 15	May 4			Do regular	.9c	Q	May 15	May 5								
Brach (E J) & S.	.30c	Q	June 1	May 15			Un Bag & Pap Co.	.40c	Q	May 17	May 17								
Bright (TG) & Co. Ltd.	.75c	Q	June 1	May 29			Unif. Tanc. Co.	.40c	Q	June 1	May 17								
Bright Mylars	.60	Q	June 1	May 14			Uni-Car Fast Corp.	.25c	Q	June 15	June 9								
Brown Fibre & Wire new 15c	.50	Q	May 31	May 15			United Paperboard 6% pf.	.56	Q	May 27	May 17								
Do Class B. old	.30c	Q	May 31	May 15			Utica & Mohawk Cot. Mills, Inc.	.51	Q	May 15	May 6								
Brown Shoe	.75c	Q	June 1	May 20			Van Raalte, Inc. pf.	.175	Q	June 1	May 18								
Butler Wat Co 7% pf.	.175	Q	June 15	June 1			Virginia Elec & P pf.	.150	Q	June 21	May 28								
Cahow Mfg Co	.15c	Q	May 15	May 6			Vogt Mfg	.20c	Q	June 1	May 17								
Campe Corp	.10c	Q	June 1	May 15			Waihala Agricult Co, Ltd.	.40c	Q	May 29	May 19								
Canfield Oil Co	.51	Q	June 30	June 21			Waiuku Sugar Co.	.20c	M	May 20	May 10								
Do 7% pf	.175	Q	June 30	June 21															
Carter (Wm) Co Inc 6% pf.	.50c	Q	June 1	May 20															
Case (J 1) pf.	.5125	Q	July 1	June 12															
Catawissa R R Co 5% 1 pf.	.5125	S	May 2	May 1															
Cent Ark P S C 7% pf.	.125	Q	June 1	May 17															
Chicago Corp cv	.75c	Q	June 1	May 15															
Chicago Ven Bl Co	.50c	M	Apr. 30																
Chi. Wilm & Fklin Coal 6% pf.	.50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 29															
Cin. N. & Tex Pac Ry	.50c	Q	June 1	May 15															
City of New Castle Wat Co 6% pf.	.50c	Q	June 1	May 20															
Clear Springs Wat Svc 6% pf.	.50c	Q	May 15	May 15															
Coca-Cola Inter	.39c	Q	July 1	June 12															
Do A	.33	S	July 1	June 12															
Collective Trad, Inc. A.	.30c	Q	May 31	May 15															
Collins & Aikman	.50c	Q	June 1	May 19															
Compr. Indus Carbon	.50c	Q	June 10	May 17															
Compr. Indus Gases	.50c	Q	June 15	May 31															
Conti Assur Co (Chi.) 110c	.50c	Q	June 30	June 15															
Conti Cas Co (Chi. III) 30c	.30c	Q	June 1	May 15															
Creole Petrol Corp	.25c	Q	June 10	May 27															
Crown Cork & Seal Co.	.50c	Q	June 7	May 21															
Do pf	.561/2c	Q	June 15	May 28															
Crum & For Ins Shrs. A.30c	.30c	Q	May 29	May 19															
Do B. old	.30c	Q	May 29	May 19															
Do 7% pf	.75	Q	May 29	May 19															
Dayton P & L Co 4 1/2% cum pf.	.125	Q	June 1	May 20															
Dictaphone Corp pf.	.82	S	June 1	May 14															
Dom Coal Co, Ltd. 6% pf.	.38c	Q	July 2	June 15															
East St L & Interb Wt Co 7% pf.	.175	Q	June 1	May 20															
Do 6% pf	.150	Q	June 1	May 20															
El Dorado Oil Wks	.40c	Q	May 31	May 20															
Electro lux Corp	.40c	Q	June 15	May 14															
Emp. Cas Co A.	.10c	Q	May 31	May 15															
Emco Der & Eq Co.	.25c	Q	May 25	May 11															
Equity Fund	.50c	Q	May 15	8															
Fairfield Tr Co (Fairfield, Conn.)	.40c	Q	May 15	May 6															
Fajardo Sugar	.51	Q	June 1</																

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES

(Millions of dollars)

LOANS—	All Reporting		Chicago		New York City	
	May 5.	Apr. 28.	May 6.	May 5.	Apr. 28.	May 6.
On securities:						
To brokers & dealers:	1937.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1936.
In New York:	1,115	\$1,075	\$1,020	\$1	\$1,047	\$1,073
Outside New York:	226	222	212	42	36	72
To others:	2,054	2,040	2,083	150	148	734
Total	\$3,395	\$3,337	\$3,315	\$193	\$192	\$1,743
Acceptances and commercial paper:	381	393	341	22	21	101
Loans on real estate:	1,157	1,156	1,146	14	15	130
Loans to banks:	128	84	101	13	7	50
Other loans:	4,472	4,458	3,509	410	408	270
Total	\$6,138	\$6,091	\$5,097	\$459	\$451	\$1,525
Total all loans	\$9,533	\$9,428	\$8,412	\$652	\$643	\$3,268

INVESTMENTS—	U.S. Govt. obligations		\$8,370		\$8,847	
Obligat'ns fully guaranteed by U.S. Gov.	1,165	1,175	1,278	95	95	548
Other securities	3,208	3,229	3,360	295	286	1,056
Total investments	\$12,707	\$12,774	\$13,485	\$1,333	\$1,316	\$1,383

TOTAL LOANS AND INVESTMENTS	\$22,240	\$22,202	\$21,897	\$1,985	\$1,959	\$1,874	\$8,322	\$8,379	\$8,550
Reserve with F.R.Bk.	\$5,307	\$5,425	\$4,458	\$595	\$657	\$622	\$2,480	\$2,430	\$2,212
Cash in vault	337	354	370	30	31	35	55	55	53
Bals. with domes. bks.	1,797	1,964	2,242	162	167	186	72	71	71
Other assets—net				64	66	73	481	477	502
Demand deposits, ad- justed	15,349	15,388	14,260	1,488	1,498	1,379	6,338	6,333	6,103
Time deposits	5,149	5,158	5,076	448	451	462	704	658	583
Government deposits	233	272	754	84	88	101	53	66	196
Interbank deposits:									
Domestic banks	5,224	5,437	5,491	553	581	581	1,936	1,983	2,318
Foreign banks	521	507	379	6	6	4	502	481	351
Borrowings	38	3					8	29	
Other liabilities				21	22	32	393	387	364
Capital account				236	234	231	1,476	1,475	1,473

†Except banks.

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

ASSETS.	Combined Fed. Res. Banks—		N. Y. Federal Res. Bank—		May 12, May 5, May 13,	
	May 12, 1937	May 5, 1937	May 13, 1936	May 12, 1937	May 5, 1937	May 13, 1936
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury	\$8,839,408	\$8,842,902	\$7,729,834	\$3,304,863	\$3,308,297	\$3,061,949
Redemption fund—F. R. notes	11,713	10,079	12,451	1,457	908	1,287
Other cash	288,280	279,497	324,928	86,564	76,291	97,388

Total reserves

Bills discounted:

Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed

Other bills discounted

Total bills discounted

Bills bought in open market

Industrial advances

U. S. Government securities:

Bonds

Treasury notes

Treasury bills

Total U. S. Govt. securities

Other securities

Total bills and securities

Due from foreign banks

F. R. notes of other banks

Uncollected items

Bank premises

All other assets

Total assets

LIABILITIES.

Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation

Deposits:

Member bank—reserve account

U. S. Treasurer—gen. acct.

Foreign bank

Other deposits

Total deposits

Deferred availability items

Capital paid in

Surplus (Section 7)

Surplus (Section 13b)

Reserve for contingencies

All other liabilities

Total liabilities

Ratio of total res. to dep. and Fed. Res. note liab. combined

Contingent liab. on bills pur. for foreign correspondents

Commits. to make ind. adv.

Comparative Statement of Federal Reserve Banks

Condition as of May 12, 1937

Total Reserve

Discounted.

Govt. Secur.

In Circulation.

Due Mem'r's Res. Acct.

1937. 1937. 1937. 1937. 1937.

Gold coin and bullion

Reserve in foreign currencies

Bills of exchange and checks

Silver and other coins

Advances

Investments

Other assets

Notes in circulation

Other maturing obligations

Other liabilities

Bank rate

*Cable report; subject to revision. †As reported in the official Reichsbank statement.

‡Not reported in cable.

Debits to Individual Accounts by Banks in Reporting Centers

(Thousands)

Federal Reserve District.	No. of Centers Included.	Week Ended
1—Boston	17	May 5, 1937.
2—New York	15	Apr. 28, 1937.
3—Philadelphia	18	May 5, 1937.
4—Cleveland	25	Apr. 28, 1937.
5—Richmond	24	May 5, 1937.
6—Atlanta	26	Apr. 28, 1937.
7—Chicago	41	May 5, 1937.
8—St. Louis	16	Apr. 28, 1937.
9—Minneapolis	17	May 5, 1937.
10—Kansas City	27	Apr. 28, 1937.
11—Dallas	18	May 5, 1937.
12—San Francisco	29	Apr. 28, 1937.
Total	273	\$9,874,176
New York City	1	4,289,016
Total outside New York City	272	\$5,585,160

(Thousands)

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, May 8

For Week Ended Saturday, May 8

MAY 14

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range, 1937. Sales												Range, 1937. Sales											
High. Low. in 1000s.			Net			High. Low. in 1000s.			Net			High. Low. in 1000s.			Net			High. Low. in 1000s.			Net		
Range, 1937. Sales	High. Low. in 1000s.	Net	Range, 1937. Sales	High. Low. in 1000s.	Net	Range, 1937. Sales	High. Low. in 1000s.	Net	Range, 1937. Sales	High. Low. in 1000s.	Net	Range, 1937. Sales	High. Low. in 1000s.	Net	Range, 1937. Sales	High. Low. in 1000s.	Net	Range, 1937. Sales	High. Low. in 1000s.	Net	Range, 1937. Sales	High. Low. in 1000s.	Net
105 99 72	Col G & E 5s, 1961	101 100 101	— 1	103 102 103	103 102 103	— 1	109 98 3	Lake S & M So 3 1/2s, '97, reg.	85 85 95	95 95 95	— 1	41 34 3	N Y, N H & Con Ry 4s, '55, & 34	34 34 34	— 1	21 19 19	21 19 19	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	— 1		
105 94 74	Do 5s, 1952, Apr.	103 102 103	— 1	109 98 4	Do 3 1/2s, '97	45 44	109 98 5	Lautaro Nit 6s, '54	38 38 38	37 37 37	— 1	42 34 19	N Y, O & W gen 4s, '55	21 19 19	— 1	86 85 85	86 85 85	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	— 1		
105 101 70	Do 5s, 1952, May	103 102 103	— 1	106 105 5	Do 5s, '54	43 43	105 98 6	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	96 95 95	96 95 95	+ 1	46 37 27	Do ref 5s, 1952	29 27	27	104 104 104	104 104 104	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1		
108 102 66	Col R. P. & L. 4s, 1965	106 105 105	106 105 105	106 97 6	Do 5s, '54	109 108 63	106 97 7	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	95 95 95	95 95 95	+ 1	95 85 2	N Y & Putnam 4s, 1993	86 85 85	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1		
100 94 71	Com Cred 3 1/2s, 1951	98 96 96	98 96 96	106 97 6	Do 5s, '54	109 108 63	106 97 7	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	95 95 95	95 95 95	+ 1	109 101 6	N Y & Queens 3 1/2s, 1965	104 104 104	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1		
105 99 78	Com Inv Tr 3 1/2s, 1951	102 101 102	102 101 102	104 98 7	Do 5s, '54	109 108 63	104 98 7	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	95 95 95	95 95 95	+ 1	105 105 105	N Y & Queens 3 1/2s, 1965	105 105 105	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1		
108 100 21	Com Riv P 3 1/2s, A, 1961	105 104 104	105 104 104	104 98 7	Do 5s, '54	109 108 63	104 98 7	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	95 95 95	95 95 95	+ 1	107 106 106	Do 5s, '54	108 107 107	107 106 106	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
108 105 49	Com G N Y 4 1/2s, 1951	104 103 103	104 103 103	100 97 8	Do 5s, '54	109 108 63	100 97 8	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	95 95 95	95 95 95	+ 1	104 103 6	Do 5s, '54	108 107 107	107 106 106	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
108 102 43	Com Ed N Y 3 1/2s, 1946	104 103 103	104 103 103	100 97 8	Do 5s, '54	109 108 63	100 97 8	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	95 95 95	95 95 95	+ 1	103 102 6	Do 5s, '54	108 107 107	107 106 106	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
71 63 59	Com Con C 3 1/2s, 1960	70 69 69	69 68 68	77 76 5	Do 5s, '54	77 76 5	77 76 5	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	57 56 56	57 56 56	— 1	57 56 4	Do 5s, '54	57 56 56	56 55 55	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
107 102 201	Com Oil 3 1/2s, 1951	101 100 100	101 100 100	75 75 7	Do 5s, '54	75 75 7	75 75 7	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	57 56 56	57 56 56	— 1	57 56 4	Do 5s, '54	57 56 56	56 55 55	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
107 99 13	Com Pow 3 1/2s, 1965	103 102 102	103 102 102	107 102 21	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	103 102 63	107 102 21	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	58 57 57	58 57 57	— 1	108 107 107	Do 5s, '54	108 107 107	107 106 106	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
103 98 62	Do 3 1/2s, 1966	99 98 98	98 97 97	107 102 21	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	103 102 63	107 102 21	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	58 57 57	58 57 57	— 1	109 108 108	Do 5s, '54	109 108 108	108 107 107	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
110 103 48	Do 3 1/2s, 1965	105 104 104	105 104 104	72 71 6	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	72 71 6	72 71 6	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	58 57 57	58 57 57	— 1	108 107 107	Do 5s, '54	108 107 107	107 106 106	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
108 102 6	Container Co 3 1/2s, 1946	103 102 102	103 102 102	84 83 7	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	84 83 7	84 83 7	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	58 57 57	58 57 57	— 1	109 108 108	Do 5s, '54	109 108 108	108 107 107	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
105 102 6	Container Co 3 1/2s, 1965	103 102 102	103 102 102	84 83 7	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	84 83 7	84 83 7	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	58 57 57	58 57 57	— 1	109 108 108	Do 5s, '54	109 108 108	108 107 107	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
103 101 21	DAYTON P. & L. 3 1/2s, 1960	104 103 103	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	58 57 57	58 57 57	— 1	109 108 108	Do 5s, '54	109 108 108	108 107 107	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
105 98 83	DAYTON P. & L. 3 1/2s, 1960	104 103 103	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	58 57 57	58 57 57	— 1	109 108 108	Do 5s, '54	109 108 108	108 107 107	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
104 103 5	DAYTON P. & L. 3 1/2s, 1960	104 103 103	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	58 57 57	58 57 57	— 1	109 108 108	Do 5s, '54	109 108 108	108 107 107	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
104 103 6	DAYTON P. & L. 3 1/2s, 1960	104 103 103	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	58 57 57	58 57 57	— 1	109 108 108	Do 5s, '54	109 108 108	108 107 107	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
103 106 4	DAYTON P. & L. 3 1/2s, 1960	104 103 103	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	58 57 57	58 57 57	— 1	109 108 108	Do 5s, '54	109 108 108	108 107 107	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
103 106 4	DAYTON P. & L. 3 1/2s, 1960	104 103 103	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	58 57 57	58 57 57	— 1	109 108 108	Do 5s, '54	109 108 108	108 107 107	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
103 106 4	DAYTON P. & L. 3 1/2s, 1960	104 103 103	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	58 57 57	58 57 57	— 1	109 108 108	Do 5s, '54	109 108 108	108 107 107	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
103 106 4	DAYTON P. & L. 3 1/2s, 1960	104 103 103	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	104 103 103	104 103 103	Lei C & N 4 1/2s, A, '54	58 57 57	58 57 57	— 1	109 108 108	Do 5s, '54	109 108 108	108 107 107	— 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	108 107 107	108 107 107	+ 1	
1																							

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

*Selling flat due to default in principal, interest or both. †Selling flat for partial default or other reasons. ‡Negotiability impaired by maturity. §Companies reported in receivership or being reorganized.

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, May 8

Stocks and bonds marked with an asterisk are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

Stocks and bonds marked with an asterisk are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.												
1937- Stock and Dividend in Dollars.												
High.	Low.	Net	Stock and Dividend in Dollars.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net	Stock and Dividend in Dollars.	High.	Low.	Net	
High.	Low.	Chge.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Chge.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Chge.	Sales.	
63% 33% *AERO SUP MFG. B.	4% 4%	4% 4%	300	16% 6%	10% 10%	+ 1%	1,000	16% 12%	Cwn Ck Int. A (1)	13% 13%	13% 13%	- 1/2
38 118 *Aero Astro.	38 35	3% 3%	600	2% 2%	4% 4%	- 1/2	400	2% 2%	*Crown Drug (b2c)	4 3%	3% 3%	- 2/4
15% 15% *Ainsw Mfg Co (b2c).	15% 15%	18 - 1	200	22% 22%	22% 22%	- 1/2	200	25% 25%	*Cust Mexican Min.	1/4 1/4	1/4 1/4	- 23.60
1% 34% *Air Inv. Inc.	4 3%	3% 3%	500	33 30% *Brit-Am Tch cou (b55 1-5c).	31% 31%	+ 1%	100	18% 18%	DARBY PETROL (50c)	14% 12%	14% 14%	- 2.00
1% 34% *Do war.	1 1%	1 1%	500	12% 7% *Brown Forman Dis.	7% 7%	+ 1/2	350	24% 24%	*Dayton Rubber	24% 22%	24% 24%	- 1/2
34% 28% *Do' ev pf.	29 28	28% 29%	200	15% 11% *Brown F & W (b30c)	13 12	+ 1/2	200	33 29% *Dietrich Stores	31% 31%	31% 31%	+ 1%	
4 34% *Air Devices.	3% 3%	3% 3%	8,100	24% 24% *Bucytree Pipe Line (4).	24% 24%	+ 1/2	200	16 16% *Dillon Mfg (80c)	13% 13%	13% 13%	- 1/2	
79 72% *Alb Grt Se (13).	78 77	77% 78%	150	106% 98% *Do lot pf (5).	101 99%	+ 1/2	100	87 16% *Derby Oil & Ref.	8% 8%	7% 7%	- 1/2	
77 67% *Alb Pwr pf (6).	68% 67%	67% 67%	30	28% 28% *Bunker Hill & Sullivan, new.	28 28	-	400	54% 54% *Do pf (b2)	82 81	81 81	+ 1/4	
77 72% *Do pf (7).	74 72%	72% 72%	90	28% 28% *Burco, Inc. war.	28 28	-	100	17% 17% *Do pf (1.20).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/4	
177% 111% *Aluminum Co of A.	137% 121%	121% 126%	2,100	5% 5% *Burma, Ltd (b16 1-5c).	4% 4%	+ 1/2	200	17% 17% *Do pf (1.20).	14% 14%	14% 14%	+ 1/2	
17% 11% *Do pf (11).	11% 10%	10% 10%	1,600	5% 5% *Burry Biscuit.	5% 5%	+ 1/2	600	11% 11% *Do Mich Stove.	5% 5%	5% 5%	- 1/2	
17% 11% *Do pf (12).	11% 10%	10% 10%	500	1% 1% *CABLE ELEC PR v t c.	1% 1%	-	300	10% 10% *Do Steel Fr (b25c).	5% 5%	5% 5%	- 1/2	
17% 11% *Do pf (13).	11% 10%	10% 10%	500	1% 1% *Cable Wire A.	1% 1%	-	100	29% 29% *Do Steel Fr (b25c).	28% 28%	28% 28%	- 1/2	
140 98% *Aluminiun, Ltd.	109 106%	107 - 5	800	1% 1% *Do B.	1% 1%	-	100	12% 12% *Dolan & Coal B.	11% 11%	11% 11%	- 1/2	
131 121 *Do cu pf (6).	131 128%	131 - 2%	600	2% 2% *Doan & Co (1).	2% 2%	-	100	15% 15% *Dowmoun Tch.	15 15	15% 15%	- 1/2	
32% 22% *Am Airlines, Inc.	24 23%	23% + 1/2	600	82% 73 *Ely-El lat pf.	76 75	+ 1/2	150	30% 30% *D'gass W L Sh pf.	41 39%	41 41	+ 1/2	
3% 2% *Am Beverage Corp.	2% 2%	2% 2%	100	84% 74 *Ely Ind Alcoh.	57% 54%	+ 1/2	300	80% 80% *Dow Chemical (3).	144% 144%	144% 144%	+ 1/2	
75 62 *Am Book Co (4).	65 65	65 - 31%	10	73 4% *Do B.	4% 4%	+ 1/2	200	80% 80% *Draper Corp (12.40).	81 81	81 81	+ 1/2	
24% 17% *Am Box Board (1).	22% 21%	22% + 1/2	4,200	1% 1% *Canadian Marconi.	2 1%	-	111	10% 10% *Driver Harris (1/6).	37% 37%	37% 37%	+ 1/2	
1% 1% *Am Capital, B.	1% 1%	1% 1%	100	3% 1% *Canadian Pac.	10% 9%	-	107	11% 11% *Do pf (7).	111 111	111 111	+ 1/2	
47% 35% *Am P & L, A. ww (23).	37 35%	35% + 1/2	600	23% 23% *Capitol City Pr (60c).	23% 21%	+ 1	1,000	6% 6% *Dobillier Condenser.	4 3%	4 3%	+ 1/2	
81% 34% *Do (3).	33% 34%	34% + 1/2	175	2% 1% *Carlin Syndicate (b50c).	2% 2%	+ 1/2	17,900	68% 68% *Duke Power (3).	73 70%	73 73	+ 1/2	
35% 26% *Am Cyanamid B (60c).	31% 29%	29% + 1/2	2,400	26% 26% *Carmen & Co. A (B1).	25% 25%	+ 1/2	100	10% 10% *Dux Tex Sul (a50c).	84% 84%	84% 84%	+ 1/2	
128% 118 *Am Dist Tel, N J (5).	123 120	123 - 1	50	3% 2% *Carnegie Metals.	2% 2%	-	2,200	7% 7% *Duro Test (b10c).	7% 7%	6% 6%	+ 1/2	
136% 126 *Do cp pf (7).	127 127	127 - 1	50	97% 83 *Carolina & L pf (6).	8% 8%	+ 1	97%	10% 10% *EAGLE PICHER L (b10c).	20% 19	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
5% 4% *Am Equities (a22c).	4% 4%	4% 4%	300	10% 10% *Central Corp.	9% 9%	-	20	27% 27% *Eagle Gas & F As.	6% 6%	5% 5%	+ 1/2	
2% 2% *Am & For War.	2% 2%	2% 2%	500	3% 3% *Carter J W (80c).	10% 10%	+ 1/2	2,400	10% 10% *Eagle Gas & F As.	45 45%	45 45%	+ 1/2	
24 18% *Am Fork & Hoe (11).	20 18%	20 - 1/2	200	1% 1% *Catalin Corp (a40c).	31% 30%	+ 1/2	400	80% 80% *Eagle Gas & F As.	62 62	62 62	+ 1/2	
48% 32% *Am Gas & E (1.40).	34% 32	32 - 2%	3,500	10% 6% *Cataline Corp 1st pf (7).	7% 7%	-	1,500	24% 24% *East States Corp.	5% 5%	4% 4%	+ 1/2	
112% 108% *Am pf (6).	112 110%	112 - 2%	325	105% 102% *Celanese Corp 1st pf (7).	122 116%	+ 1/2	119	24% 24% *East States Corp.	24% 24%	24% 24%	+ 1/2	
12% 34% *Am Gen Corp (a50c).	10% 10%	10% + 1/2	2,900	57% 53% *Celluloid Corp pf.	54% 50%	+ 1/2	875	6% 6% *Easier Elec Cp (a5c).	2% 2%	2% 2%	+ 1/2	
50% 33% *Appal Corp (2).	33% 32	32 - 2%	3,300	105% 93% *Central Do pf (b2).	105 104%	+ 1/2	105	10% 10% *Easier Elec Cp (a5c).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
32% 28% *Do (2).	38% 34%	34% + 1/2	50	19% 15% *Central Hudson Gas & E (80c).	16 15%	+ 1/2	700	10% 10% *Easier Elec Cp (a5c).	18% 18%	18% 18%	+ 1/2	
32% 19% *Am Hard Rubber (a1).	22% 21%	21% + 1/2	200	9% 9% *Central Maine P pf (b31c).	93 93	+ 1/2	100	23% 23% *Easy W M, B (b25c).	17 17	17 17	+ 1/2	
20 20% *Am Inv of Ill.	20 20	20 - 1	100	12% 12% *Central Ohio Steel (b50c).	15 14%	+ 1/2	200	24% 24% *Edie Br Sts (b75c).	20 20	20 20	+ 1/2	
38 24% *Am Laundry M (80c).	30 30	30 - 2	400	12% 12% *Central P & L 1% pf (b3.06d).	8% 8%	+ 1/2	2,000	25% 25% *Easier Elec Cp (a5c).	2% 2%	2% 2%	+ 1/2	
28% 19% *Am I4 & Tr (11.20).	21% 20%	20% + 1/2	3,200	6% 6% *Central States Utilities.	1% 1%	-	2,000	25% 25% *Easier Elec Cp (a5c).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
25% 27% *Am pf (1).	28% 28%	28% + 1/2	100	12% 12% *Chicago Flexible Shat.	120 120	+ 1/2	1,000	3% 3% *Edi Br & Share.	18% 18%	18% 18%	+ 1/2	
54% 32% *Am Mfg Co (a3).	51% 50	51% + 1/2	450	52% 30% *Childs Co pf.	34 32	+ 1/2	50	66% 66% *Edi Br & Share.	67% 67%	67% 67%	+ 1/2	
2% 1% *Am Maracalbo.	2% 1%	1% + 1/2	40,600	14% 14% *Childs Co pf.	16 14%	+ 1/2	2,000	65% 65% *Edi Br & Share.	73 73	73 73	+ 1/2	
56% 41% *Am Meter Co (b75c).	48% 43%	43% + 1/2	1,000	20% 18% *Cinelli Corp pf.	20 19%	+ 1/2	275	9% 9% *Edi Br & Share.	8% 8%	8% 8%	+ 1/2	
59% 34% *Am Superpower.	34% 34%	34% + 1/2	10,700	12% 12% *Cinelli Corp pf.	17 16%	+ 1/2	75	14% 14% *Edi Br & Share.	8% 8%	8% 8%	+ 1/2	
1% 1% *Am Thread (25c).	1% 1%	1% + 1/2	100	5% 5% *Centrifugal Pipe (140c).	5% 5%	-	1,400	14% 14% *Edi Br & Share.	8% 8%	8% 8%	+ 1/2	
5% 4% *Anchor P Fenc.	4% 4%	4% + 1/2	500	16% 13% *Charis Corp (1/2).	14 13%	+ 1/2	300	14% 14% *Edi Br & Share.	8% 8%	8% 8%	+ 1/2	
8% 5% *Ang-Wupper (120c).	7% 7%	7% + 1/2	1,500	12% 11% *Cheesemong Mfg (4).	120 120	+ 1/2	50	82% 82% *Edi Br & Share.	83 83	83 83	+ 1/2	
42% 29% *Apex Elec Mfg (a1).	33% 33%	33% + 1/2	200	7% 7% *Chicago Flexible Shat.	68% 67%	+ 1/2	420	40% 40% *Edi Br & Share.	34% 34%	34% 34%	+ 1/2	
110% 105% *Appal A W pf (7).	108 107%	107 - 1%	90	1% 1% *Childs Co pf.	17 15%	+ 1/2	700	10% 10% *Edi Br & Share.	35 35	35 35	+ 1/2	
3 1% *Arcturus Rad Tube.	1% 1%	1% + 1/2	2,900	9% 9% *Childs Co pf.	9 8%	+ 1/2	225	12% 12% *Edi Br & Share.	33% 33%	33% 33%	+ 1/2	
12% 7% *Arik Nat Gas.	8% 7%	7% + 1/2	2,100	5% 5% *Cities Service.	3% 3%	-	2,200	19% 19% *Emco Derrick (1).	31 30%	31 31%	+ 1/2	
13% 6% *Arlon A.	8% 7%	7% + 1/2	1,700	6% 6% *Cinelli Corp pf.	50 50%	+ 1/2	4,400	12% 12% *Equity Corp (125c).	16 16	16 16	+ 1/2	
13% 6% *Arlon B.	8% 8%	8% + 1/2	1,700	4% 4% *Cinelli Corp pf.	4% 4%	-	1,500	12% 12% *Equity Corp (125c).	21% 21%	21% 21%	+ 1/2	
13% 12% *Art M Wks (80c).	15% 12%	12% + 1/2	1,500	58% 42% *Do pf, BB.	49 48	+ 1/2	50	45% 45% *Ewan Willow Lead.	20% 20%	20% 20%	+ 1/2	
8% 6% *Ashland O&R (140c).	57% 56%	61% + 1/2	1,500	15% 9% *City Auto Stamping (b50c).	11 10%	+ 1/2	900	21% 21% *Ex-Cl-O A & T (b20c).	22 21	21 21	+ 1/2	
10% 10% *A E I I Ltd (b36 2-5c).	12% 12%	12% + 1/2	400	40% 37% *Clarke Control (b50c).	38 38%	+ 1/2	200	27% 27% *Ex-Cl-O A & T (b20c).	22 21	21 21	+ 1/2	
3% 1% *Ago Gas & Elec.	1% 1%	1% + 1/2	4,900	31% 31% *Clyde Neon L Inc.	3 2%	+ 1/2	4,700	8% 8% *FAIRCHILD AV (a15c).	7% 7%	7% 7%	+ 1/2	
39% 18% *Do \$5 pf.	24% 22%	23% - 1/2	400	45% 41% *Cleve Electric Illum (12).	41 41	+ 1/2	300	11% 11% *Fain Fa C (1).	20% 20%	20% 20%	+ 1/2	
1% 1% *Do war.	1% 1%	1% + 1/2	1,600	4% 4% *Cleve Electric Illum (12).	14% 13%	+ 1/2	2,000	24% 24% *Fain Fa C (1).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
1% 1% *Do war.	1% 1%	1% + 1/2	500	1% 1% *Cinelli Corp pf.	1% 1%	-	1,000	24% 24% *Fain Fa C (1).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
1% 1% *Do war.	1% 1%	1% + 1/2	500	9% 9% *Cinelli Corp pf.	9% 9%	-	8,000	8% 8% *Fain Fa C (1).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
1% 1% *Do war.	1% 1%	1% + 1/2	300	1% 1% *Cinelli Corp pf.	1% 1%	-	8,000	8% 8% *Fain Fa C (1).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
57% 47% *At Coast L Co pf (22c).	58% 51%	53% + 3/2	3,700	1% 1% *Cinelli Corp pf.	1% 1%	-	8,000	8% 8% *Fain Fa C (1).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
4 2% *Atlas Corp war.	2% 2%	2% + 1/2	1,700	1% 1% *Cinelli Corp pf.	1% 1%	-	8,000	8% 8% *Fain Fa C (1).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
29% 19% *Atlas Plywood (11c).	23% 22%	23% + 1/2	1,300	24% 24% *Col Adol & Ir war.	17% 16%	+ 1/2	1,700	12% 12% *Fain Fa C (1).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
3% 2% *Austin Silver M.	2% 2%	2% + 1/2	9,300	24% 24% *Colt Fuel & Ir war.	17% 16%	+ 1/2	1,700	12% 12% *Fain Fa C (1).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
9 6% *Auto Products.	7% 7%	7% + 1/2	1,200	67% 64% *Colt's Pat F Ar (b374c).	67 65%	+ 1/2	600	65% 65% *Fain Fa C (1).	43% 43%	43% 43%	+ 1/2	
11% 11% *Auto Vot M (50c).	10% 10%	10% + 1/2	1,600	6% 6% *Colum D & G (b20c).	8% 8%	+ 1/2	6,700	22% 22% *Fain Fa C (1).	45% 45%	45% 45%	+ 1/2	
43 28 *Ax-Fish T A.	32 31%	31% - 1/2	60	2% 1% *Comwith D.	1% 1%	-	200	24% 24% *Fain Fa C (1).	26 26	26 26	+ 1/2	
156 118 *BABCOCK & WIL (4).	128 124%	126% + 1/2	400	1% 1% *Comwith & So war.	1% 1%	-	1,000	6% 6% *FAIRCHILD AV (a15c).	7% 7%	7% 7%	+ 1/2	
4% 2% *Barber & Gos G. Furn.	2% 2%	2% + 1/2	1,000	4% 4% *Comy P & L 1st pf.	45 42	- 4/2	4	10% 10% *Fain Fa C (1).	7% 7%	7% 7%	+ 1/2	
3% 3% *Barium S Steel.	3% 3%	3% + 1/2	4,200	2% 1% *Comy Pub Ser (1).	28 28	-	150	14% 14% *Fain Fa C (1).	20% 20%	20% 20%	+ 1/2	
21 16% *Barb & Svc cv A (1.20).	17 16%	17% + 1/2	100	1% 1% *Compo S M stc (11).	15% 15%	+ 1/2	100	24% 24% *Fain Fa C (1).	15 15	15 15	+ 1/2	
11 8% *Baumann (L).	11 10%	11% + 1/2	1	1% 1% *Do stc ext (1).	15% 15%	+ 1/2	100	12% 12% *Fain Fa C (1).	15 15	15 15	+ 1/2	
4% 4% *Beech Aircraft.	4% 4%	4% + 1/2	2,600	11% 11% *Cone Aircraft.	2% 2%	-	1,100	6% 6% *Fain Fa C (1).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
8% 54% *Bellanca Aircraft.	6% 6%	6% + 1/2	1,000	7% 7% *Cone Copper.	9% 9%	-	30,000	23% 23% *Fain Fa C (1).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
125% 113% *Bell T of Pa pf (6c).	114% 113%	113% - 3/4	50	1% 1% *Cone Gas Util.	7% 7%	-	100	14% 14% *Fain Fa C (1).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
5% 24% *Berkshire Gay Furn.	2% 2%	2% + 1/2	1,000	1% 1% *Cone Gas Util.	7% 7%	-	1,000	14% 14% *Fain Fa C (1).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
24% 14% *Beyon war.	14% 14%	14% + 1/2	1,000	1% 1% *Cone Retail Stores.	8% 7%	-	20	22% 22% *Fain Fa C (1).	19% 19%	19% 19%	+ 1/2	
24% 16% *Bliss (E W) Co.	18% 17%	18% + 1/2	1,200	6% 6% *Cone Steel.	87% 87%	+ 1/2	75	100% 100% *Fain Fa C (1).	100% 100%	100% 100%	+ 1/2	
38												

MAY 14

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Stock and Dividend in Dollars.										Stock and Dividend in Dollars.										Stock and Dividend in Dollars.										
High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales	
1937-123% *Grand R Var (1)	15	14%	15	+ 1%	300	19%	13%	13%	100	13%	13%	13%	+ 1%	100	22%	21%	22%	+ 1%	500	22%	21%	22%	+ 1%	500	22%	21%	22%	+ 1%	500	
22% *Gray Tel P S (1)	154	154	154	+ 1%	200	19%	13%	13%	100	23%	20%	20%	+ 1%	100	5%	4%	5%	+ 1%	800	5%	4%	5%	+ 1%	800	5%	4%	5%	+ 1%	800	
117% 121% Do 1st pf (7)	102	100	102	+ 1%	200	100	88	88	88	76%	77	77	77	+ 1%	300	27	25	21	+ 1%	1,100	5%	4%	5%	+ 1%	1,100	5%	4%	5%	+ 1%	1,100
128% 38% *Great Nor Paper (1)	42	41	41	+ 1%	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	100	10%	10%	10%	+ 1%	100	10%	10%	10%	+ 1%	100	10%	10%	10%	+ 1%	100	
16% 83% *Greenfield Tap & Die	15%	14%	15	+ 1%	1,200	30%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	
6% *Grec St Pr	5%	5	5	+ 1%	300	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	+ 1%	94%	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100	
63% 52% Gulf Oil (b25c)	57%	55%	55%	+ 1%	1,700	5%	5	5	5	2%	2%	2%	+ 1%	2%	100	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100
95% 90% Gulf Sta Ut pf (6)	90	90	90	+ 1%	25	34	29	29	29	29%	29%	29%	+ 1%	29%	20	20	20	20%	+ 1%	20	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20
71% 4% HALL LAMP (80c)	5%	5	5	+ 1%	600	16	14	14	14	14%	14%	14%	+ 1%	14%	300	300	300	300	+ 1%	300	300	300	300	+ 1%	300	300	300	300	+ 1%	300
3% 14% Hartman Tob, Inc.	2%	2%	2%	+ 1%	300	15%	15	15	15	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	40	40	40	40	+ 1%	400	40	40	40	+ 1%	400	40	40	40	+ 1%	400
24% Harvard Brew	2%	2%	2%	+ 1%	500	105%	90	90	90	90%	90%	90%	+ 1%	90%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	100
15% 11% Hart Corp, B (80c)	12%	11%	12	+ 1%	500	12%	12%	12%	12%	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	22%	22	22	22	+ 1%	200	20	20	20	+ 1%	200	20	20	20	+ 1%	200
18% 15% Hazeoline Corp (b75c)	16%	16%	16	+ 1%	900	65	65	65	65	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	40	40	40	40	+ 1%	400	40	40	40	+ 1%	400	40	40	40	+ 1%	400
17% 15% Hearn Stores (b1.65)	15%	15%	15	+ 1%	3,000	16%	16	16	16	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	1,200	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	1,200	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	1,200
25% 15% Hedin Min (b45c)	17%	16%	17	+ 1%	3,000	16%	16	16	16	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	1,200	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	1,200	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	1,200
9% 7% Helens Rubinsteln	9%	8	8	+ 1%	400	20%	19	19	19	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
11% 9% *Helo A (1)	10%	9	9	+ 1%	100	100%	87	87	87	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	80	80	80	80	+ 1%	300	80	80	80	+ 1%	300	80	80	80	+ 1%	300
10% 7% Heller & Co (40c)	7%	7%	7%	+ 1%	100	16	11%	11%	11%	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
28% 23% *Hewitt P W (18c)	25%	24	25	+ 1%	100	51	40	40	40	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
42% 36% *Hicks (1)	42	42	42	+ 1%	100	3%	2%	2%	2%	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
35% 32% *Hoe (E) & Co. A.	29	29	29	+ 1%	100	100%	100	100	100	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
32% 11% Hollinger Gld (b75c)	12	11%	11	+ 1%	1,500	11%	11	11	11	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
32% 10% Holophane Co (b50c)	24	23	24	+ 1%	300	74%	72	72	72	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
41% 35% Horn & Hardt (12)	37%	37%	37	+ 1%	50	50	50	50	50	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
110% 105% Do pf (5)	107%	107%	107	+ 1%	8,300	50%	50	50	50	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
22% 27% *Hud M & S (1)	30%	29	29	+ 1%	1,000	64%	64	64	64	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
87% 86% *Humble Oil (1/2)	79	77	77	+ 1%	1,000	300	300	300	300	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
23% 17% *Huse Lig Co (1)	20	20	20	+ 1%	50	103%	87%	87	87	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	80	80	80	80	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
27% 17% *Huyler's Del 7% pf stp(d)	19%	19%	19%	+ 1%	500	98%	98	98	98	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
13% 8% Hydrex Elec Sec (b20c)	4%	4%	4%	+ 1%	700	41%	41	41	41	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
5% 3% *Hydrate Food Prod	4%	4%	4%	+ 1%	400	64%	64	64	64	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
11% 11% ILL. IOWA PW	11%	11	11	+ 1%	2,300	37	37	37	37	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
33% 31% Do pf (24c)	31%	31	31	+ 1%	1,700	35%	35	35	35	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
13% 12% Do pf (5)	13%	12%	12	+ 1%	2,100	31%	31	31	31	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
28% 17% Int'l Hyd E S. A. war	18%	17	17	+ 1%	500	107%	107	107	107	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	100%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300	100	100	100	+ 1%	300
44% 25% Int'l Hyd & Mfg (1																														

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

1937—										1937—										1937—																		
High. Low.		Net Sales		High. Low.		Net Sales		High. Low.		Net Sales		High. Low.		Net Sales		High. Low.		Net Sales		High. Low.		Net Sales		High. Low.		Net Sales												
91 1/2	82	Asso Tel & Tel	5 1/2s.	A.	1955.	84 1/2	84	84 1/2	+ 1/4	25	77	65	Intl Pw Ser	6 1/2s.	C.	55	70	68	70	- 1	3	107	100 1/2	San Antonio	P. S.	5s.	B.	58.	104 1/2	103 3/4	104 1/2	+ 3/4	26					
105 1/2	98	*Atlanta Gas Light	4 1/2s.	1955.100	100	100	100	100	12	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	75	75	75	75	1	132	127 1/2	San Joaquin	L.	& P.	6s.	B.	52.	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	- 1/2	5				
240	158	BALDWIN LO	6s.	1938.	w	w	190	190	190	- 10	1	107 1/2	100 1/2	Intl Serv	5s.	1951		71	71	71	+ 1	1	103 1/2	102	Scrips	(E W)	5 1/2s.	1943.		102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2	5				
240	158	Do	6s.	1938.	x	w	190	190	190	- 4	4	102 1/2	100 1/2	Intl Serv	5s.	1951		101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2	2	106 1/2	105	Servel	Inc.	5s.	1948.		106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1/2	2				
225	146	Do	6s.	1938.	x	w	150 1/2	179	179	- 4	4	76 1/2	55 1/2	Interstate	Pw	5s.	37	62 1/2	59	59	59	- 1	14	105	101 1/2	Shawinigan	W.	& P.	4 1/2s.	A.	67.	103	102 1/2	103	+ 1/2	30		
227	143	Do	6s.	1938.	x	w	185	179	180	- 2	61	69 1/2	41	Do	6s.	1952		84 1/2	45	46	+ 1/2	58	105	101 1/2	Do	4 1/2s.	B.	1968.		102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2	10				
115 1/2	110	Bell Tel.	Canada	5s.	A.	1955.	114 1/2	113 1/2	114	- 16	16	96	81 1/2	Interstate	Pw	5s.	D.	56	84 1/2	82	84 1/2	+ 1/2	45	77	68 1/2	Sheridan	Wyo	6s.	1947.		70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	+ 1/2	5			
125	114 1/2	Do	5s.	C.	1960.		119	118 1/2	119	+ 1/4	11	88	87 1/2	Do	4 1/2s.	B.	1958.	79 1/2	77	79 1/2	+ 1/2	16	109 1/2	97 1/2	Do	4 1/2s.	B.	1960.		102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2	10				
145	130	Bethlehem	Steel	5s.	1958.		130	130	130	- 2	2	104 1/2	101 1/2	Intl Serv	5s.	A.	57	103	102 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1/2	7	108	99 1/2	*Do	3 1/2s.	B.	1960.		100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2	87				
99	85 1/2	Birmingham	Electric	5s.	1958.		86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	+ 1/4	8	104 1/2	102 1/2	Intl Serv	5s.	A.	57	106	104 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1/2	1	101	99 1/2	*Do	3 1/2s.	B.	1960.		102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2	40				
107 1/2	105 1/2	Buffalo General	Elect	5s.	1958.		106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1/2	5	105 1/2	103 1/2	Intl Pub	5s.	1957.		103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	- 1/2	23	107	101 1/2	*Do	3 1/2s.	B.	1945.		105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1/2	99				
106 1/2	102	Do	5s.	A.	1956.		105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1/2	2	105 1/2	103 1/2	Intl Pub	5s.	1957.		103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	- 1/2	23	107	101 1/2	*Do	3 1/2s.	B.	1945.		105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1/2	7				
104	101	CAN	N POWER	5s.	A.	1953.	104	103 1/2	104	+ 1/2	26	105 1/2	103	Jersey City	P.	L.	5s.	B.	47.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	+ 1/2	4	105	102 1/2	So Conn	Gas	Cal	4 1/2s.	B.	1960.		103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1/2	20
124 1/2	108 1/2	Canadian Pacific	6s.	1942.		109	108 1/2	109	- 10	1	105 1/2	103 1/2	Intl Serv	5s.	1951		75	75	75	- 1	1	132	127 1/2	San Joaquin	L.	& P.	6s.	B.	52.	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	- 1/2	5				
105 1/2	99	Carolina	P.	L.	5s.	1956.		100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	+ 1/2	20	105 1/2	103 1/2	Intl Serv	5s.	A.	57	104	103 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1/2	4	103 1/2	102	Scrips	(E W)	5 1/2s.	1943.		102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2	30			
113	111 1/2	Cedars	R. M.	5s.	1953.		113	113	113	+ 1/2	1	121 1/2	117 1/2	KANS	G.	E.	6s.	A.	202	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	- 1/2	17	105	102 1/2	So Conn	Gas	Cal	4 1/2s.	B.	1960.		103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1/2	20
105	100	Central Illinois	P.	S.	5s.	E.	1956.	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1/2	12	104 1/2	102 1/2	Central Power	5s.	A.	1947.	102	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2	13	103 1/2	102	So Ind	Co	5s.	1957.		102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2	25			
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do	4 1/2s.	F.	1967.		98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1	88	107 1/2	102 1/2	Kentucky	Uth	6s.	D.	1948.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	- 1/2	13	104 1/2	103 1/2	So Ind	Co	5s.	1957.		102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2	25			
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do	5s.	G.	1968.		102	101	102	- 1/2	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	Do	5s.	H.	1961.	92	93	92	+ 1/2	12	95	75 1/2	Stand G.	& L.	6s.	A.	2022.	93	93	93	+ 1/2	33				
103 1/2	94 1/2	Do	4 1/2s.	H.	1951.		97	96	96	+ 1/2	5	102 1/2	101 1/2	Kimberly Clark	5s.	A.	43	103	103	103	- 1/2	5	96	79 1/2	Do	6s.	1960.		101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+ 1/2	15					
104	101 1/2	Do	Ch	Pub	Tool	5s.	1942.	102	101 1/2	102	- 1/2	22	104 1/2	102 1/2	Kimberly Clark	5s.	A.	43	103	103	103	- 1/2	23	98 1/2	85	TENN	EL	PW	5s.	1956.		86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	+ 1/2	2		
84	69	Ch	Ry	5s.	1927.	c o d.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	- 1/2	19	105	93 1/2	JACKSON	V GAS	5s.	'42	std	51	50	50 1/2	+ 1/2	17	105	102 1/2	So Conn	Gas	Cal	4 1/2s.	B.	1960.		103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1/2	20	
72	54 1/2	Con	States	Elec	5s.	1948.	59	58	58	+ 1/2	29	101 1/2	99 1/2	JAKE	SUP	DIST	P.	3 1/2s.		95	94 1/2	95	+ 1/2	16	96	77 1/2	So Ind	Co	4 1/2s.	B.	1957.		79 1/2	+ 1	19			
72	54 1/2	Con	States	Elec	5s.	1948.	60 1/2	59	59	+ 1/2	37	111 1/2	106 1/2	Lehigh	Pwr	See	6s.	A.	2026	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	- 1/2	16	103 1/2	97 1/2	So W	Ass	Tei	5s.	A.	1961		102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2	13
75 1/2	56 1/2	Do	5s.	A.	1954.		60 1/2	59	59	+ 1/2	47	100 1/2	99 1/2	Lehigh	Pwr	See	6s.	A.	1952	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	- 1/2	17	104 1/2	99 1/2	So W	Ass	Tei	5s.	A.	1957.		102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2	25
106	104 1/2	Do	5s.	B.	1954.		95	94	95	- 1/2	12	106	104 1/2	Lehigh	Pwr	See	6s.	A.	1942	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	- 1/2	13	104 1/2	99 1/2	Do	4 1/2s.	B.	1957.		102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2	25</		

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets—Continued

MICHIGAN MARKETS
DETROIT LISTED STOCKS
MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS
REAL ESTATE BONDSCHARLES A. PARCELLS & CO.
Established 1918
Members Detroit Stock Exchange
639 Penobscot Bldg. Band. 5625 Michigan

Detroit Stock Exchange

STOCKS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
945 Auto City	1%	1%	1%	256 Parker Rust	25%	25%	25%
3,365 Baldwin	14%	14%	14%	2,123 Parkes Wool	16%	16%	18%
365 Burroughs	27%	27%	27%	1,985 Pin Metal	4%	4%	4%
125 Burns	4%	4%	4%	400 Pfeiffer Rts.	1%	1%	1%
290 Capital City	22%	22%	22%	100 Prudential	5%	5%	5%
250 Conti. Tr.	21%	21%	21%	155 Riegel	4%	4%	4%
100 Cunningham	21%	21%	21%	855 River Rais.	6%	6%	6%
800 Det. C Creek	2%	2%	2%	1,278 Std. Tube	6%	6%	6%
70 Det. Edison	12%	12%	12%	10 Do Phila.	11%	11%	11%
800 Det. Mich St	5%	5%	5%	1,088 Lehigh Nav	8%	8%	8%
180 Det. Pap Pr	7%	7%	7%	188 Mitten B. S.	3%	3%	3%
120 Eureka	11	11	11	1,016 Du pf.	3%	3%	3%
385 Fed. Mogul	17%	17%	17%	235 Nat'l P. & L.	10	10	10
1,005 Frank'muth	2%	1%	1%	712 Penna R. R.	4%	4%	4%
333 Gar. Wood.	14%	14%	14%	3,548 Gen. C. & P.	4%	4%	4%
2,485 Gen. Fin.	5%	5%	5%	5 Penn. Salt	16%	16%	16%
1,090 Gobel	6%	6%	6%	1,050 Penna. Traf.	2%	2%	2%
470 Grinnell	3%	3%	3%	486 E. Ppf.	33%	33%	33%
1,000 Grand Vall	1%	1%	1%	30 Phila Ins W.	34	34	34
200 Hall Lamp	5%	5%	5%	195 Phila P. & T.	5%	5%	5%
810 Hoover	18%	17%	18%	190 Do pf.	9%	8%	9%
320 Hoskins	17%	17%	17%	276 Phila E. pf.	111	111	111
150 Houdaille, B	22%	22%	22%	57,000 City & Subs	32	32	32
605 Hudson	19%	18%	19%	25,500 Scullin G.	91	91	91
3,150 Hurd	1%	1%	1%	18,000 Unit Ry.	45	31%	31%
995 Kingston	5%	5%	5%	46,000 Do c.d.	30%	27%	30%
1,575 Kinsel	3%	3%	3%				
2,120 Kress	5%	5%	5%				
610 Masco	1%	1%	1%				
3,489 McClan. Oh.	1%	1%	1%				
125 Min. ref.	1%	1%	1%				
100 Mich. Sugar	14%	14%	14%				
415 Micromatic	3%	3%	3%				
430 Midwest	3%	3%	3%				
1,048 Packard	10%	9%	9%				
660 Parke-Davis	39%	39%	39%				

Philadelphia

STOCKS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
167 Am. Stores	22%	21%	22%	140 Int. Shoe	44%	43%	43%
240 Am. Super.	1%	1%	1%	171 Knapp-Mon.	38	38	39%
720 Am. Tel. & Tel.	11%	11%	11%	328 Lacide St.	27%	27%	27%
500 Budd	E. G.	9%	10%	245 Mo. Portl.	20%	21%	21%
229 Budd Wheel	9%	2%	2%	504 Natl. Cdy.	11	10%	10%
970 Cwtch & Sou.	2%	2%	2%	20 Rice-Stix	10	10	10%
32 Hornash Ny	37%	37%	37%	45 Do. Do.	115%	115%	115%
10 Do. Phila.	12%	12%	12%	40 Do. Do.	100	100	100
1,088 Lehigh Nav	8%	7%	8%	100 Early & Dan.	30	30	30
188 Mitten B. S.	3%	2%	2%	35 Hobart, A.	44	44	44
1,016 Du pf.	3%	3%	3%	6 Kahn Int. pf.	100	100	100
235 Nat'l P. & L.	10	10	10	132 Gibson Art.	31%	31%	31%
712 Penna R. R.	4%	4%	4%	5 Rapid	32	32	32
3,548 Gen. C. & P.	4%	4%	4%	165 Stix-Baer F.	11%	10%	10%
5 Penn. Salt	16%	16%	16%	365 Sterl-Al. Pr.	10%	9%	9%
1,050 Penna Traf.	13%	13%	13%	20 Title Ins.	18	18	18
10 Do. Phila.	14%	14%	14%	194 Meteor	20	20	20
25 Phila Rdg.	14%	14%	14%	85 Moorea	5	5	5
				105 Nat'l Pumpa	11	10	11
				101 P. & G.	52	51	51
				32 Randall, A.	21%	22	22
				120 Sec. Inv.	52	52	52
				10 Do. B.	8%	8%	8%
				40 Do. Do.	12%	12%	12%
				134 Do. B.	8%	8%	8%
				5 Rapid	32	32	32
				165 Manisavor	3%	2%	3%
				80 S. L. P. S.	4%	4%	4%
				22 Do. Do.	16%	16%	16%
				30 Sceruges	16	16	16
				105 Nat'l Pumpa	11	10	11
				101 P. & G.	52	51	51
				32 Randall, A.	21%	22	22
				120 Sec. Inv.	52	52	52
				10 Do. B.	8%	8%	8%
				40 Do. Do.	12%	12%	12%
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				32 Randall, A.	21%	22	22
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				30 Sceruges	16	16	16
				105 Nat'l Pumpa	11	10	11
				101 P. & G.	52	51	51
				32 Randall, A.	21%	22	22
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				10 Do. B.	8%	8%	8%
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				80 S. L. P. S.	4%	4%	4%
				22 Do. Do.	16%	16%	16%
				30 Sceruges	16	16	16
				105 Nat'l Pumpa	11	10	11
				101 P. & G.	52	51	51
				32 Randall, A.	21%	22	22
				120 Sec. Inv.	52	52	52
				10 Do. B.			

OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

These quotations are for bankers, brokers and dealers and are accepted for publication as actual markets. The numbers at the left of a quotation identifies it with the name of the firm in the index making the market. Prices areas of close of business on Tuesday, South and Mid-West Monday.

FOREIGN

Stocks and Bonds

BEAR, STEARNS & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
ONE WALL STREET, NEW YORK
Tel. Digby 4-8500 Teletype N.Y. 1-633

FOREIGN SECURITIES

	Bid.	Offer.
19 Amsterdam Trading, Amer. shares	33	
19 Antioquia 8-6s, 1946, bds. & cpns.	OW	
19 Austrian dollar bonds	OW	
19 Banca d'America e d'Italia stp. & unstd.	OW	
19 Bank of Colombia 7s, 1947/48	20	
19 Bolivia 7s, 1969	10	10 1/2
19 Bolivia 8s, 1947	11	11 1/4
19 Brazil Dollar funding 5s, 1951	82	83
19 British & Hung. Bank 7 1/2s, 1962	39	
19 Buenos Aires scrip	60	62
19 Burmeister & Wain, Ltd. 6s, 1940	110	
19 Caldas 7 1/2s, 1946	19	20
19 Cauca Valley 7 1/2s, 1946	19	20
19 Central Pacific Ry. 1911-20		
19 European Loan	89	91
19 China 6% 2-yr. Treas. notes	19-21	20 1/2
22 Chinese 6s, 1921	64	69 1/2
19 Chinese Hukuang 5s, 1911	OW	BW
19 City Savings Bank 7s, 1953	33	
19 Colombia scrip, old	78	82
19 Colombia scrip, new	58	60
19 Costa Rica fdg. 6s, 1951	32	35
19 Costa Rica 5s, 1911	OW	
19 Cundinamarca 6 1/2s, 1959	17 1/4	18 1/2
19 Euro. Inv. Mtge. & Inv. 7s, 1967		
19 new inc. bds.	28	
19 Farmers Nat'l. Mtg. 7s, 1963	33	
19 Fiat Motors	15	18
19 Ford of France	27 1/2	30
19 French Internals	OW	
42 Gelsenkirchen 6s, 1934	OW	BW
19 General American Edison Amer. shs.	35 1/2	37 1/2
19 German dollar bonds	OW	
19 German 3% fdg. 1946	28 1/2	28 1/2
19 Graz 8s, 1954	OW	

GERMAN SCRIP COUPONS
3% FUNDING BONDS
CARL MARKS & CO. INC.
50 Broad St. 208 So. La Salle St.
NEW YORK CHICAGO

19 Hungarian Cent. Mutual Cr. 7s, '37	33	
19 Hung. Disc. & Exch. Bank 7s, '63	35	
19 Hungarian Italian Bank 7 1/2s, 1963	OW	BW
19 I. G. Farbenindustrie	14	14%
19 Italian Consol. 3 1/2s, 1934	31 1/2	32
42 Italian 3 1/2% loan	31 1/2	32
19 Jugoslavia fdg. 5s, 1956	50	54
19 Meridionale Elec. 7s, 1957	82 1/2	84 1/2
19 Mortgage Bank of Colombia shs.	4	5 1/2
19 National Bank 7 1/2s, 1963	62	63
19 National Hung. Industrial 7s, 1948	43	
42 North German Lloyd 6s, 1947	OW	BW
19 North German Lloyd Amer. shs.	2%	3 1/2%
19 Panama scrip	54	58
19 Polish zloty 5s, 1924	7	9
19 Reichsbank	18	19
19 Royal Dutch American shares	72 1/2	73 1/2
19 Royal Dutch 4s, 1945	160	
42 Russian imp. \$1 loan 5 1/2% and 6 1/2%	13%	13%
19 Salvador 7s, 1957	30 1/2	34 1/2
19 Santa Catherine 8s, 1947	26 1/2	28
19 Sao Paulo 7s, 1946	37	
19 Shell Transport & Tr. Amer. shrs.	53	
19 Siemens & Halske 6s, 1930 deb.	OW	
19 Siemens & Halske 7s & 6 1/2s	OW	

CANADIAN SECURITIES

PROVINCIAL ISSUES:
Principal and interest payable in United States funds:

Alberta 14 1/2s, 1956	60	62
Alberta 7 1/2s, 1943	63	65
Brit. Columbi 4 1/2s, 1953	95	97
Brit. Columbi 5s, 1954	99	100 1/2
Manitoba 4 1/2s, 1960	85	86 1/2
New Brunswick 5s, 1960	113	115
Nova Scotia 4 1/2s, 1952	105	107
Ontario 4s, 1966	103	105
Ontario 4 1/2s, 1951	109 1/2	111 1/2
Ontario 5s, 1950	115 1/2	117 1/2
Quebec 4 1/2s, 1958	105 1/2	107
Quebec 4 1/2s, 1956	109	111
Saskatchewan 4 1/2s, 1951	90	91 1/2
Saskatchewan 5s, 1959	88	89 1/2

Interest payment reduced one-half, effective June 1, 1936.

Canadian Stocks and Bonds

HART SMITH & CO.

Members New York Security Dealers Assn.
52 WILLIAM ST., N. Y. HANOVER 2-0857
Bell System Teletype: NY 1-395
New York Montreal Toronto

CANADIAN SECURITIES (Cont.)

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL BONDS:

	Bid.	Offer.
26 Abitibi Power & Paper 5s, 1953	101 1/2	103 1/2
26 Beaumaris Pr. 5s, 1973	58	60
26 Brown Co. 5 1/2s, 1946	89	90 1/2
26 Calgary Power 5s, 1960	95	96 1/2
26 Canada S. S. 6s, 1941	68	69
26 Canadian Int'l. Paper 6s, 1949	101 1/2	103 1/2
26 Canadian Utilities 5s, 1955	87 1/2	88 1/2
26 Consolidated Paper 5 1/2s, 1961	88 1/2	89 1/2
26 Dominion Gas & Elec. 5s, 1945	92 1/2	93 1/2
26 Dominion Gas & Elec. 6s, 1948	92 1/2	93 1/2
26 Dominion Steel & Coal 6s, 1955	92 1/2	93 1/2
26 Great Lakes Paper 5s, 1956	101	101 1/2
26 Great Lakes Paper 5s, 1955	92 1/2	93 1/2
26 International Hydro Elec. 4s, 1947	75	76
26 Lord Nelson Hotel 4s, 1947	62 1/2	64 1/2
26 Manitoba Pr. 5 1/2s, 1951-52	93 1/2	94 1/2
26 Minnesota & Ont. Paper 6s, 1945-50	72 1/2	73
26 Northwestern Power Co. 6s, 1960	83 1/2	84 1/2
26 St. Catherine Stanley 6 1/2s, 1946	43	45
26 United Steel 5 1/2s, 1942	73 1/2	75 1/2
26 Winnipeg Elec. 4s, 1965	76 1/2	77

CANADIAN BANK STOCKS:

CANADIAN INSURANCE STOCKS:

26 Halifax Fire	24 1/4	24 1/2
26 Sun Life Assurance of Canada	660	690
26 Canadian INDUSTRIAL STOCKS:		
26 Abitibi Pr. & Paper pf.	63 1/2	64 1/2
26 Acadia Sugar com.	4 1/2	5
26 Algoma Steel pf.	83	85
26 Andian National Corp.	49 1/2	50 1/2
26 Bulelo Gold Dredging	26 1/2	27 1/2
26 Canadian & Dominion Sugar com.	65 1/2	66 1/2
26 Canadian Industries & B. 232	232	237
26 Consolidated Pap. of Canada com.	15 1/2	16
26 Great Lakes Paper com.	15 1/2	16 1/2
26 Winnipeg Electric Class "A" com.	5	5 1/2

U. S. GOVT. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS (Cont.)

ARKANSAS:

85 Arkansas Highway, A. 4 1/2s	90	91
85 Arkansas Highway, A. 4 1/2s & 4 1/2s	92	93
85 Arkansas Highway, A. 5s	95	96
85 Arkansas Rfdg. Rd. Dist. 38, 1949	84 1/2	85 1/2
85 Arkansas Rd. ref. 38, 1949	87	86

FLORIDA BONDS

ALL ISSUES

CLYDE C. PIERCE CORPORATION

JACKSONVILLE Branch Office: TAMPA

FLORIDA:

TEXAS BONDS

ALL ISSUES

Scharff & Jones INCORPORATED

AT&T NO. 180 TELEPHONE RAYMOND 1189

New Orleans

LOUISIANA and MISSISSIPPI

MUNICIPALS

Scharff & Jones INCORPORATED

AT&T NO. 180 TELEPHONE RAYMOND 1189

New Orleans

LOUISIANA:

MISSOURI:

TEXAS:

TEXAS MUNICIPALS

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Oldest Trust Company in Dallas

Specializing in Investment Stocks and Bonds

DALLAS UNION TRUST CO.

502 Dallas National Bank Building

A. T. T. Tel. 399

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Specializing in Investment Stocks and Bonds

DALLAS UNION TRUST CO.

L. D. 304

A. T. T. Tel. 399

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DALLAS UNION TRUST CO.

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New and Old Securities

Express Exchange

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
Tel. HAnover 2-3080 A. T. & T. Teletype N. Y. 1-1642

INDUSTRIAL & MISC. BONDS (Cont.)

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
17 Ohio Leather 5s, 1946.	103	108
3 Paramount Famous Lasky 6s, '47.	140F	
17 Pickering Lumber 6s, 1946, c.d.	35F	39 1/2F
5 Southern United Ice 4s, 1950, with stock	49	
17 Southern United Ice 4s, 1950, with stock	48 1/2	50
17 Warren Bros. 5 1/2s, 1937.	60F	65F
17 Victor Fuel 5s, 1953.	45	50

RAILROAD BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
17 Central Ark. & Eastern 5s, 1940.	25F	26F
17 Georgia & Florida R. R. 6s, 1946.	10%F	11 1/2F
17 New Orleans Gt. Northern Ry. Inc. 5s, 2023.	39F	40F
17 Wichita Falls & So. 5s, 1938.	45F	55F
17 Wisconsin Central Ry. 4s, 1959.	23 1/2F	24 1/2F

REAL ESTATE SECURITIES

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
142 A. N. Y. & B. N. Y. Realizing 5 1/2s, 1955.	29	30 1/2
42 Cigar Stores Realty 5 1/2s, 1949.	57	58 1/2
110 Broadway 3 1/2s.	OW	BW
5 Herald Square 3%.	47	
11 Lawyers Title & G. Co. 5 1/2s.	OW	BW
11 Lawyers Westchester 5 1/2s.	OW	BW
11 Lincoln Mortgage & Title.	OW	BW
28 Mtge. Co. of Pa. 5 1/2s, 1938-39.	46 1/2	
11 New York Title & Mtg. 5 1/2s.	OW	BW
63 Nugent Realty Co. c/d 6s.	25	27
142 Mercantile Properties 6 1/2s.	..	
5 Morbont Co. 2 1/2%, all issues.	OW	
5 Pittsburgh Hotel 5 1/2s.	37	38
21 St. Louis Trust 5 1/2s.	OW	BW
11 S. W. Straus 5 1/2s.	14	
11 Title Guar. & Trust 5 1/2s.	OW	BW
11 Westchester Title & Tr. 5 1/2s.	OW	BW

Mortgage Co. of Pa. 5 1/2s, 1938-9

Offerings Wanted

Stoltz & Moss

120 Broadway New York

Tel. REctor 2-8292

Bell System Teletype N. Y. No. 1-637

BANK STOCKS

ATLANTA:	14 Citizens & Southern National.	23
BOSTON:		
1 First National	51 1/2	52 1/4
Merchants National	460	..
National Rockland	78	
1 National Shawmut	31 1/2	32 1/2
Second National	165	..
State Street Trust	330	..
U. S. Trust.	18 1/2	20 1/4
Webster & Atlas	46	50
CHICAGO:		
American Nat. Bank & Tr.	270	295
Continental Ill. Nat. Bk. & Tr.	136	140
First National Bank.	302	307
Harris Trust & Savings	465	490
Northern Trust	765	805
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:		
65 Marine Nat. Exchange Bank.	46	49
65 Marshall & Ilsley Bank.	26	29
NEW YORK CITY:		
Banca Commerciale Italiana.	105	115
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	32 1/2	34 1/2
Bank of Yorktown.	67	72
Bankers Trust	66 1/2	68 1/2
Bank of N. Y. & Trust.	460	470
Bronx Trust	12	13
Brooklyn Trust	129	134
Central Hanover Bank & Trust.	127	130
Chase National	51	53
Chemical Bank & Trust	63 1/2	65 1/2
Citibank	45	47
Commercial National	195	201
Continental Trust	17	18 1/2
Corn Exchange Bank Trust.	64	65
Empire Trust Co.	30 1/2	31 1/2
Fifth Avenue National	980	1030
First National	2215	2255
Fulton Trust	255	270
Guaranty Trust	334	339
Irving Trust Co.	16	17
Kings County Trust	1750	1850
Lawyers Trust	53	48
Manufacturers	53	55
Merchants National	100	115
National Bronx	50	..
National Safety	19	21
New York Trust	131	134
14 Public National	45	46
Sterling National	40	42
Title Guarantee	13 1/2	14 1/2
Underwriters Trust	94	104
United States Trust	1800	1850
NEWARK:		
Federal	19	21
Fidelity Union	44 1/2	46 1/2
Lincoln National	34	..
Mer Newark	45	47
Unitel States	29	33
West Side	30	33
PHILADELPHIA:		
Central Penn National	40	44
City National	36	43
Corn Exchange	66	70
Fidelity Philadelphia	390	410
First National of Pennsylvania	390	410
Fifth National	41	430
Frankford	51	57
Germantown Trust	24	27
Girard	102	107
Industrial	14	17
Integrity	8	11
Land Title Bank & Tr.	7	10
Market Street National	400	420
National Bank of Germantown	64	69
North Philadelphia Trust	120	140
Non-Bank Trust	650	680
Pennsylvania	37	41
Philadelphia National	122	127
Provident	485	505
Real Estate Trust	80	85
Second National	13	15
Trademans	210	230
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.:		
Springfield National Bank.	9	11
Springfield Safe Deposit & Trust.	65	..
Third National Bank & Trust.	350	..
Union Trust Co.	62	..

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
55 Springfield National Bank.	9	11
55 Springfield Safe Deposit & Trust.	65	..
55 Third National Bank & Trust.	350	..
55 Union Trust Co.	62	..

INSURANCE STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
59 Aetna Casualty & Surety	95 1/2	99 1/2
Aetna Fire Insurance	42 1/2	44 1/2
Aetna Life Insurance	28 1/2	29
Agricultural	87 1/2	89 1/2
American	22	23 1/2
American Equitable	40	43
American Home	14 1/2	16 1/2
American Insurance Newark	11 1/2	13 1/2
American Reinsurance, new	41 1/2	43 1/2
American Reserve	28 1/2	29 1/2
American Surety	51	53
Automobile	28	30 1/2
Baltimore American	7 1/2	8 1/2
Bankers & Shippers	103	106
1 Boston	66 1/2	67 1/2
Camden Fire	19 1/2	21 1/2
Carolina	24 1/2	26
City of New York	25 1/2	27
Conn. General Life	36 1/2	37 1/2
Continental Casualty	27	29 1/2
Eagle Fire	4 1/2	5 1/2
5 Employers Reinsurance	45 1/2	47
Excess	5 1/2	6 1/2
Federal	41 1/2	43 1/2
Fidelity & Deposit	126 1/2	129 1/2
Fire Assoc. of Philadelphia	69	71
Firemen's Fund	88	90
Firemen's of Newark	10 1/2	12 1/2
Franklin	30 1/2	32 1/2
General Reinsurance	41 1/2	43 1/2
Georgia Home Ins.	27	29
Gibraltar Fire & Marine	26	28
Glens Falls	41 1/2	43 1/2
Globe & Rutgers Fire com.	61	64
Globe & Republic	20	22
Great American	8 1/2	9 1/2
Great American Indemnity	8 1/2	9 1/2
Hartford Fire Insurance	65 1/2	67 1/2
Hartford Steam Boiler	60	62
Home Insurance	34 1/2	36 1/2
Home Fire Security	5	6 1/2
Homestead Fire	17	18 1/2
Hudson Insurance	4	5
Import & Export	8	8 1/2
Ind. & Fin. of North America	67	68 1/2
Massachusetts Bonding & Ins.	59	60
Merchants Fire	50	54
Merchants & Mfrs.	11 1/2	13 1/2
National Casualty	17 1/2	19 1/2
National Fire	62	64
National Liberty	8 1/2	10
National Un. Fire	131	132
New Amsterdam Casualty	15	16
Newark Fire & Marine	33 1/2	35 1/2
New Hampshire	45 1/2	47 1/2
New Jersey	49	52
New York Fire	20 1/2	23 1/2
North River	25	26 1/2
Northern	100	104
Northwestern National	131	134
Old Line Life	13	14
Pacific Fire	136	140
Pavonia Fire Insurance	1 1/2	2
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.	87 1/2	89 1/2
Preferred Accident Ins.	19 1/2	19 1/2
Prov. Wash.	33 1/2	35 1/2
Reinsurance Corp.	8 1/2	9 1/2
Republic of Dallas	24	25 1/2
Revere (Paul) Fire	24 1/2	26 1/2
Rossia	10 1/2	12 1/2
St. Paul Fire & Marine	205	209 1/2
Seaboard Fire & Marine	10 1/2	12 1/2
Seaboard Surety	32	34
Security Insurance	36 1/2	37 1/2
Springfield Fire & Marine Insur.	128	129
Stuyvesant	8 1/2	9 1/2
Sturtevant Insurance Co.	47 1/2	48 1/2
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty	24 1/2	25 1/2
U. S. Fire	51 1/2	53 1/2
U. S. Guaranty	57 1/2	61
Westchester Fire	33	35

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

Key.	Admin. Fund, second	18.25	19.46
28 American, British & Contd. 1953	10.08	11.03	
American, British & Contd. 1953	99 1/2	100	
American General Utilities	1.20	1.32	
American Hydrogen Corp.	1.10	1.22	
Associated National Shares	27 1/2	29 1/2	
Asso. Standard Oil Shares "A"	7 1/2	8 1/2	
British Type Investors	60	60	
Broad Street Invest.	34.51	36.91	
Bullock Fund	21 1/2	22 1/2	
Century Shares	25.41	27.33	
Chartered Investors pf.	90	..	
1 Consolidated Inv. Tr. wts.	33 1/2	34 1/2	
1 Consolidated Inv. Tr. wts.	3.58	4.02	
Corporate			

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